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23 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2645

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DECLINE OF SPARSE INTER-AFRICAN TRADE REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Jun 82 p 7

[Text]

NINETY-FIVE percent of African trade is with countries outside the African region. Intra-African trade now accounts for less than 5% of total African trade and shows a declining trend.

This was revealed in the Economic Commission for Africa's African trade bulletin, made available at the ECA seminar for presidents and secretaries-general of African chambers of commerce, held in Harare last week.

The bulletin said though this was the trend, the potential for the expansion of intra-African trade was substantial.

"The realisation of this potential will largely depend upon the extent to which African governments, producers, and all trade organisations commit themselves to identifying products that can be traded among African countries and the efforts exerted in actually orienting their production and commercial activities towards African markets," the bulletin said.

The African region was, in 1970-79, a net importer of products classified as manufactured goods — which included machines and transport equipment, beverages

and tobacco, chemicals, animal and vegetable oils — while it was a net exporter of products falling under the categories of food and live animals, crude materials excluding fuels, mineral fuels and others.

Some studies have also shown that the African region is a net importer of processed goods that are produced from raw materials available in African countries.

RAW MATERIALS

"The potential for an expansion of intra-African trade therefore, lies partly in the management and processing of the raw materials for distribution within the region.

"Accordingly, trade institutions such as chambers of commerce, export promotion centres and related trade intermediaries have an important role to play in realizing this potential by identifying trade opportunities and encouraging production of goods to be marketed in Africa," said the bulletin.

The bulletin also said the excess of imports over exports for the period 1976 to 1978 showed an increasing demand trend for some commodities. In 1976, imports of canned meat exceeded exports by \$17 655 000. A year later imports were \$45 879 000 more than ex-

ports, and in 1978, imports were \$58 652 000 more than exports.

The bulletin quotes the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as saying the largest exporters of canned meat were Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Somalia. The bulk of these exports were destined for European markets. While some African countries exported their canned meat to European and Middle East markets, African importers were supplied from Europe, Latin America and New Zealand.

"The reasons for this pattern of trade in canned meat are said to include transport facilities old-established trade links, credit facilities, taste, brand loyalty and quality requirements for the traditional African consumer groups, particularly those in urban areas," the bulletin added.

It however acknowledged that there were obstacles and barriers to the development of intra-African trade. These included general obstacles relating to production and markets, monetary, financial, communication and tariff obstacles, and barriers and quantitative restrictions.

CUBAN PROJECT TO MOULD NEW AFRICANS DESCRIBED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] Havana, June 2--Cuba has embarked on the ambitious project of moulding thousands of youthful "new Africans" into revolutionaries, anti-imperialist, anti-racist and anti-colonialist.

The trainees, aged between 12 and 20 are to become the new cadres of their countries at 18 identical establishments on Cuba's "Youth Isle," formerly known as "Island of Pines."

They come from six sovereign African states--Angola, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome E Principe--and two liberation movements, fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara and Namibia.

There are also students from Nicaragua.

The youths are grouped by nationality in 18 schools built in the countryside where half the day is spent on classroom studies and the other half working in the fields.

Each establishment has both Cuban teachers as well as Africans who are the same nationality as their pupils. For instance, in the Namibia school there are 34 Cuban and eight Namibian teachers.

The African pupils have the same courses as Cuban children, plus special lessons in geography, history and politics adapted to their own countries.

Strict Schedule

It is a rule that all pupils are members of a revolutionary political organisation.

For instance, Tommy, born in Namibia, is affiliated to the youth movement of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO).

All pupils on Youth Island without exception have been granted Cuban scholarships which cover all their expenses.

They have a very strict, almost military, daily schedule, rising at 6:00 a.m. At a parade in their school square they hoist their national and Cuban flags while, standing to attention, they sing their own and the Cuban national anthems.

Friendship Theme

After the morning parade, two columns are formed: one marches off to the fields and the other to the classrooms.

There appear to be no disciplinary problems in the schools. The whole theme of their training is the international working class movement and friendship with Cuba.

A Namibian teacher explained: "Our pupils are here because they want to be here. They want to learn so that later they can help develop their countries, and our main problem is that they all want to be doctors or engineers."

This reasoning is shared by all the teachers--once the "revolution" wins in Namibia, the new government must not be faced with a lack of trained cadres, as Cuba was in 1959. These "new Africans" are here to see that there is no shortage of brainpower at that vital moment.

Own Newspapers

Jorge Martin, the Cuban director of a burgeoning SWAPO revolutionary school, said: "It is important that our pupils do not feel like Cubans, but Namibians. That is why we develop their own forms of culture like art, singing and dancing."

They are taught in Spanish, but they all speak and study in their own language. They regularly read their own newspapers, and at the SWAPO school press clippings are pinned up from "Namibia Today", SWAPO's own publication.

Each Sunday students can go into the nearby town of Nueva Gerona. They are given a little pocket money so that they can buy a cold soft drink or an ice-cream. It is here they meet other Cuban children and youths.

The visitor's main impression is the apparent political determination shown by the pupils. They have all completely memorised their political lessons and have absolutely no doubt as to the rightness of their cause.

Bullet for Tyrant

Take this slogan changed by Nicaraguan children: "A peso for a bullet and a bullet for the tyrant, because the sovereignty of the people is unquestioned and must be defended by force of arms. Sandinistas Command."

Guillermo was born 13 years ago at Matagalpa, Northern Nicaragua. He knows all these slogans by heart like all his friends. He is happy to be here, working in the orange groves and then studying in the classroom.

Naturally, he gets homesick, but he receives letters every two weeks and that seems to keep him content.

Leninist Conception

Javier, 17, is proud of the system here and the mixture of study and farming. "It is the implementation of the Leninist conception to form the new Soviet man," he said. He knows all about Lenin, having studied him here.

Presumably he will go on later to a Cuban agronomical centre before returning home when he is an adult to "improve farming" there.

There is enthusiasm everywhere, and one reads hatred in their eyes when they talk about colonialism, racism and imperialism.

They become exulted whenever they talk about their revolutionary leaders.

They all seem happy, well fed and enjoying good living conditions which they attribute to Cuba. They never stop chanting "Long Live Cuba-Angolan Friendship" or whatever their country is.

President Fidel Castro is ensuring that Cuba's presence in Africa will remain for at least one generation. (A.F.P.).

CSO: 4700/1406

ANGOLA

ITALIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SUPPORT TO MPLA

AB091034 Luanda ANGOP in French 0919 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Mocamedes, 8 Jun (ANGOP)--Giorgio Chiacomeli, minister plenipotentiary at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared in Mocamedes (south-west Angola) that his country gives concrete support to the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola under existing agreements between the two countries.

Talking to the local press just before his return to Luanda, Giorgio Chiacomeli said cooperation between Italy and Angola is gradually being strengthened.

The Italian minister, who is also the director general of cooperation and development, added that he had contacts at various levels with Angolan authorities with a view to strengthening the already-existing relations on the basis of assistance and mutual understanding. It is believed that these contacts have resulted in speeding up the execution of development projects.

Asked about his impression about activities of international imperialism in southern Angola, the Italian leader said the Italian Government will always give its support to the People's Republic of Angola whose struggle is followed with understanding by the Italian people.

In conclusion, he said we condemn racist South African maneuvers, as well as that of the so-called contact group, and we favor the independence of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and legitimate representative.

CSO: 4719/1051

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

FAO MONETARY AID--Angola will benefit from a \$21 million FAO aid which will be used to rehabilitate coffee production and to help Namibian refugees who are still in our country. This amount is part of total of \$286.5 million granted within the framework of a world food program for the financing of development projects in 18 countries. [Text] [AB071240 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82 AB]

OILFIELD SUPPORT UNIT PROGRESS--Luanda, 10 Jun (ANGOP)--The first phase of the Kwanda Base in Zaire Province, northern Angola, will be inaugurated in September, according to a reliable source from the Angolan National Oil Company (SONANGOL). This first phase constitutes a support unit for the oilfields in oil production blocks 1 and 2 respectively (onshore and offshore) with a total production of approximately 50,000 barrels a day. It has been further indicated that this first phase of the base includes the construction of a road linking it with the ocean export terminal of Quifunquena, a heliport, warehouses and workshops. The Quifunquena terminal, it is said, has just been equipped with storage tanks that can hold 800,000 barrels of crude, in order to facilitate the loading of tankers at sea. [Text] [AB101338 Luanda ANGOP in French 1050 GMT 10 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1051

UNDP CHIEF LEAVES COUNTRY IMPRESSED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 May 82 p 2

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

THE ASSISTANT Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr Doo Kingue left Botswana on Wednesday with high impressions on how Botswana manages its economic development.

Mr Kingue, who was visiting Botswana at the invitation of the Government said in an interview with BOPA: "It is my very great satisfaction to notice that the government of Botswana manages very well its economy and have very well organised priorities."

The administrator is also the UNDP Regional Director for Africa incharge of the management of UNDP supported activities in 43 African countries except Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Egypt and Djibouti.

Mr Doo Kingue said that it was a delight for the UNDP to deal with a country like Botswana and assured continued support by the UNDP for Botswana.

He pointed out that he was pleased that the UNDP-supported projects in Botswana "are bringing a significant contribution to the development of the country."

"All these projects impress me for the impact they are facing in the development of the economy of your country," said Mr Doo Kingue.

The projects visited by Mr Doo Kingue included the Botswana Institute of Administration and Commerce (BIAC), the Agri-

cultural Research Station at Sebele and the Soil Mapping project. He also visited the Rice Project in Maun for which there is a UNDP volunteer and the Okavango Delta.

In addition to the UNDP bilateral cooperation with Botswana, the UNDP official said: "We have committed ourselves to intensify and increase our cooperation with the nine member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)."

Mr Doo Kingue's impressions about the management of the economic development of Botswana resulted from his visits to some of the UNDP supported projects and the discussions with leaders of the country.

He met with President Dr Q.K.J. Masire, three cabinet ministers, Dr G. Chiepe of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Mr Washington Meswele of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi.

He described the Finance Minister as the UNDP contact of the UNDP Resident Representative in Gaborone.

With Mr Mmusi he held two meetings reviewing all aspects of UNDP-Botswana cooperation. According to Mr Doo Kingue the second meeting was a round up after visiting and meeting other ministers and seeing UNDP supported projects in Gaborone.

He said that his meetings with ministers enabled him to discuss

specific problems concerning the development of departments which the ministers were incharge of.

Explaining the reasons for his visit Mr Doo Kingue said that he was here to discuss with the Government the status of UNDP-Botswana cooperation and also assess how relevant the cooperation was to the needs of Botswana.

He added that he was consulting with the Government on overall cooperation between UNDP and African and particularly on aspects of the cooperation concerning southern Africa.

"As you know Botswana is the headquarters of SADCC, an organisation, the creation of which we very well welcome," Mr Doo Kingue said.

In addition to the management of UNDP supported activities in 43 African countries Mr Doo Kingue said that he was also responsible for cooperation between UNDP and all the continental bodies like the Organisation African Unity, Economic Commission for Africa.

Also, he added, he was responsible for the inter-governmental organisations which have sub-regional and regional responsibilities like SADCC and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), and the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for African Development.

BRIEFS

LOW FOOD HARVEST--Botswana will face a low food harvest this year. This was announced in a press release from the Division of Planning and Statistics. "According to the Agricultural Statistics Unit's assessments of the standing crop, there is little optimism about the 1982 crop production prospects," says the release. It goes on: "Current projections estimate the 1982 production of the four food crops--sorghum, maize, millet and beans/pulses--to be between 17 000 and 22 000 metric tons. In 1980 and 1981 the crop farmers in the country produced 44 800 and 54 300 metric tons, respectively. "The planted area is currently estimated between 128 and 147 thousand hectare. Consequently, the present forecast should not be treated as inviolate. It will be revised as more information becomes available. "Seen against the background of the above average 1981 agricultural situation, the current year's projection is down because of the decrease in both average yields and planted hectareage. "The major contributions to the presently unfavourable situation were, among other things, the prevalence of adverse seasonal weather and the high incidence of aphid infestation on crops," added the release. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1396

MOGADISHU RADIO COMMENTS ON ETHIOPIA-SUDAN RELATIONS

EA082122 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Addis Ababa regime has begun causing chaos in Sudan. Our commentary on this issue is read to you by Muhammad Umar Khayreh.

The Russian regime, Addis Ababa's (?teacher), is known to be bringing chaos and confusion to Abyssinia's neighbors, whose policies run counter to those ugly Soviet policies which work against the interests of the region's masses. Another known factor is the Mengistu regime's efforts over the past few years to implement Moscow's policies, in particular its great interest in expansion and control of the Red Sea. The regime also made an unholy alliance with Libya. The Abyssinian regime is also known still to be dominating various nationalities who are constantly fighting to win their freedom.

The Abyssinian regime failed miserably with its so-called "red star" campaign aimed at exterminating the Eritrean liberation movement. [Words indistinct] Moscow and Libya brought a contingent of 200,000 troops, including Cubans and Russians. Mengistu also transferred his defense headquarters to Asmara. The campaign, whose aim was to create terror and fear, gained nothing but immense losses for its troops. When Abyssinians became embarrassed by the campaign, Moscow advised them to woo Sudan and make it stop its assistance to the Eritrean fighters. A delegation was sent from Addis Ababa to discuss the matter with President Numayri. The delegation held low-key talks with Sudanese leaders and came back with no concrete success.

Immediately after the delegation's return to Addis Ababa, there was intense activity in Sudan. Members of the armed forces, including security forces, numbering 50,000, were put on full alert and mobilized [words indistinct] the Abyssinian regime. Sudanese helicopters now daily patrol the border between the two countries, especially the towns of al-Qadarif and [name indistinct].

Military reports from Sudan indicate that the Abyssinians are arming and infiltrating into Sudan two antigovernment factions. The reports say one of these groups is led by a former Sudanese paratrooper by the name of (Yaqub Ismail), who defected from Sudan in 1976. He and another man by

the name of (Ansheri) have established a base in (Zimeyra), near the Sudanese border. The aim of these factions is to cause chaos and confusion in Sudan.

A Sudanese Government spokesman said clashes took place on the Sudan-Abyssinian border, during which several arms caches were unearthed. The spokesman added that in the last 6 months, fierce fighting took place along the border, but worse came in the past 2 weeks, when Abyssinian forces and Sudanese Government forces exchanged machinegun and artillery fire, although no casualties were reported.

It is known that Sudan is well aware of Addis Ababa's evil activities against the Sudanese Government. The Russian regime [words indistinct] Addis Ababa wants to carry out an undeclared war against Sudan.

Sudan is aware of Russian conspiracies in the Horn of Africa. An anti-Sudanese conspiracy is also being hatched in Libya. At Khartoum airport recently, various weapons were seized which came from Libya via Addis Ababa. Bombs have also been detonated in Khartoum, but the merchants of death were brought to court and sentenced accordingly.

There is no doubt that the campaign Addis Ababa regime attempts to wage against Sudan has been masterminded by Libya and Addis Ababa with the knowledge of Moscow. However, it is very difficult for it to succeed in their campaign since the Sudanese Government and people are aware of the plot: Similar plots have already been carried out by these countries. It is also known that they have carried out naked aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic, although they have always met with defeat and (?shame).

CSO: 4503/21

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES NUMAYRI MESSAGE--Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA)--Djibouti President Hassan Gouled today received Sudanese Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Mirghani, who is currently visiting Djibouti. The minister delivered to him a written message from President Ja'far Numayri. During the meeting they discussed the Arab and African situation and issues of mutual interest. The Djibouti president conveyed to the minister his greetings to President Numayri and his wishes to the Sudanese people for progress and prosperity. Muhammad Mirghani and the delegation accompanying him left Djibouti for Addis Ababa today en route to Magadishu, carrying a similar message to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. [Excerpts]
[GF091707 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4704/19

ETHIOPIA

ELF-PLF CALLS ON EEC TO STOP AID TO ETHIOPIA

GF091305 Doha QNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Mogadishu, 9 Jun (QNA)--Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the executive committee of the ELF-PLF, has announced that the front asked the EEC countries to halt whatever aid it was giving to the regime in Ethiopia because it is abusing this aid for military purposes.

In a statement to QNA in Mogadishu, Sabbe, who is currently visiting Somalia, said that he had informed the EEC member countries that the continuation of this aid by the EEC will lead to bolstering the Soviet expansionist policy in the Red Sea--which would pose danger to the interests of the EEC countries in Bab El Mandeb since the Eritrean forces will be forced to hinder navigation in Bab El Mandeb and even carry out operations of hijacking or sabotage if this aid continues.

Osman Sabbe added the Eritrean forces have been waging a battle of struggle and heroism for more than 20 years. As a result, 130,000 martyrs of the Eritrean people and forces have been killed and 1 million Eritreans have become refugees in Sudan. Sabbe expects a new Ethiopian assault against the Eritrean forces this summer and during the rainy season.

Regarding the Ethiopian plans against Sudan, Sabbe said the Ethiopians are trying to invade Sudan and topple the national government there in order to establish a pro-Moscow communist government and cut of reinforcement lines to Eritrea.

Regarding efforts being made to close the ranks of the Eritrean fronts and organizations, Sabbe said Chadli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League, is currently trying to reunite these organizations and fronts at a meeting to be held in Tunis, "and there is great hope that the reunification and closure of ranks will be successful after the schism which has weakened Eritrean stands."

CSO: 4704/19

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN OFFICIAL ON UNIFICATION OF FACTIONS

GF021212 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jun (QNA)--Ramadan Mohamed Nour, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [EPLF], has reiterated his call for the unification of all fighting Eritrean groups in order to work for the achievement of a comprehensive national unity among the children of the Eritrean people and in order to accomplish the right to self-determination and national independence.

The Eritrean official, who is currently visiting the UAE, said: "We consider national unity a fundamental issue and a strategic question, whether for the purpose of fighting against the Ethiopian enemy or on the level of the future of Eritrea."

He indicated that efforts are underway to unite the groups of the Eritrean revolution in the fighting arena and in political action. [words indistinct]

In a statement published in AL-WAHDAH here today, the Eritrean official said that the Arab League's efforts to unite the various resistance groups during 1981 succeeded to a certain extent, as far as foreign policy and military actions are concerned, but this did not last for more than 6 months, following which fighting broke out between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea and the Revolutionary Council due to a disagreement on negotiating with Ethiopia, particularly with regard to the issue of autonomy. He indicated that the Popular Front rejects the autonomy that was proposed by Ethiopia and insists on the right to self-determination.

CSO: 4704/19

BRIEFS

ERITREAN OFFICIAL DEPARTS ABU DHABI--Abu Dhabi, 7 Jun (QNA)--Secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE], Ramadan Mohamed Nour, today left Abu Dhabi for Riyadh after concluding a 1-week visit to the UAE. During the visit, Nour informed the UAE officials about the latest political and economic developments in the Eritrean arena and in the African Horn region, together with the importance of granting support for the Eritrean revolution in order to enable it to continue its struggle against the Ethiopian occupation and to ensure that the Eritrean people acquire the right to self-determination. [Text] [GF071935 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Jun 82]

ERITREAN LEADER ASKS ARAB SUPPORT--Abu Dhabi, 7 Jun (QNA)--Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Central Council and the executive committee of the Eritrean liberation forces, has called on the Arab nation to support the Eritrean revolution and aid it materially and politically in its struggle against the Ethiopian forces because Eritrea is an indivisible part of the Arab nation. In a press conference which he held here today, Osman Saleh Sabbe praised the UAE stand in support of the Eritrean revolution and in aiding it materially and politically. Sabbe said preparations are underway for a new Ethiopian military campaign against the Eritrean people under Gen Ivanovich Petrov, commander in chief of the Soviet ground forces. He called on Iraq and Iran to accept the Islamic mediation to end the war between them. [Text] [GF071946 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CSO: 4704/19

CVC URGED TO HUNT FOR BIG-TIME FRAUD

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Role of the CVC"]

[Text]

THE Greater Accra branch of the June 4 Movement has urged the Citizens Vetting Committee (CVC) to go for the big fish in its efforts to bring accountability home to those who have destroyed the nation's economy through their fraudulent get-rich-quick business deals.

What the CVC has been doing so far, the Movement holds, amounts to merely chasing clerks, the rank and file. Certainly, if the Makola woman, the one-shelf shop-keeper, the messenger or the labourer is corrupt, he must pay for it. But these are the secondary causes of the nation's economic destruction.

The revolutionary demand for accountability for the economic destruction goes deeper than these. The political basis of the revolution is national democracy, which requires the dismantling of the neo-colonialist economic relations. Unfortunately, up till now the bulk of the cases dealt with by the CVC have failed to tackle this fundamental problem.

This fundamental problem cannot be effectively tackled by chasing the indigenous petty bourgeoisie; it must be tackled by bringing to book the international exploiters in our midst, the comprador capitalists fronting for external interests, and their local allies using the cover of the national bureaucracy.

Many of the people vetted so far are people who changed their money on the black market. They deserve their punishment. But what about the big-time racketeers who brought goods into the country on SUL, sold them at high prices and obtained approval for the Suppliers Credits and transferred the money at the bank rate?

What about the foreign-owned companies which run their business almost permanently on bank overdraft and yet always make profits to be transferred?

Where are the greedy big-time suppliers and the local manufacturers who used their influence with the big politicians who ruled the country, top civil servants who wrote the approval memos, and top officials of the commercial banks and Bank of Ghana to acquire and utilize fat import licences and Suppliers Credits?

FOREIGNERS

We are not hearing anything about the foreigners who "chop Ghana small." What is happening to them?

Where are those who turned the PNP into their private enterprise, cleared everyone else away from the Limann government and turned it into a willing puppet organization for import licence and Suppliers Credit appropriation and distribution to accomplices? The CVC must tackle the PNP gurus who shouted Nkrumah but kept the Nkrumaists at bay, made the party a veritable 'PNP Company (Suppliers and Importers)' and became its sole owners. The CVC must tackle these brokers before tackling the whole country.

The CVC should shy away from the type of sensationalism that creates a bang but reveals nothing. That is what the CVC has so far achieved.

But the people must assist the CVC. Where are the businessmen who used to frequent the corridors of power in the Limann era? Have they vanished into thin air? The CVC must be aided to unearth them. The PDCs of the Ministries of Industry and Trade should publish the names of the fat import licence and Suppliers Credit beneficiaries so that the CVC can do a more useful job for the revolution.

For, if the CVC continues as it is currently doing, it would achieve no more than the fruitless result of trying to kill a tree by pruning the branches instead of cutting the roots. If it goes on this way, it would create adverse effects on tax payment and banking. Formerly mainly people who pay turnover tax kept their money away from the banks; now more people are doing so.

The National Economic Review Committee has the job of solving the liquidity problem caused by tax evasion and too much of the nation's money in foreign hands. The cash of Ghana is not controlled by Ghanaians, otherwise we would not have been saddled as we are by a neo-colonialist economy. Hence any investigation and vetting which has the indigenous petty bourgeois mainly as the focus will not achieve much.

FREE GERMAN YOUTH PRAISED AT GDR PICTURE EXHIBITION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 May 82 pp 4-5

[Text] A week-long picture exhibition on the history and development of the Free German Youth, the national youth movement of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), has opened in Accra at the Exhibition Hall of the Ghana Library Board.

The exhibition was mounted by the Ghana/GDR Friendship Society in conjunction with the GDR Embassy in Accra.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Zaya Yeebo, PNDC Secretary for Youth and Sports, regretted the disbandment of the Ghana Young Pioneers Movement by the National Liberation Council government after the 1966 coup.

He said the action dealt a deadly blow to the efforts of the country to develop an anti-imperialist youth movement.

The Secretary noted that the movement spearheaded the mobilisation of young people for industrial, agricultural, social and cultural projects as a means of preparing them for their future role as dedicated and responsible citizens.

Mr Zaya Yeebo said the government has plans to mobilise the youth who form about 60 percent of the population, for the task of national reconstruction.

In this connection, the National Youth Organising Commission had been charged with the establishment of a mass national democratic youth movement within six months from last March 3.

Mr Yeebo said unemployed youth and existing youth organisations in the country would be brought under the newly formed Youth and Students Task Force at the start of the mass democratic youth movement.

Ms Ama Ata-Aidoo PNDC, Secretary for Education, who opened the exhibition called for effective mobilisation of the Ghanaian youth to make their impact felt in the nation reconstruction efforts.

Ms Ata-Aidoo said Ghanaians should be inspired by the achievements of the Free German Youth and help the country take great strides toward development.

Mr Herbert Denzier, GDR Ambassador, hoped the achievement of the Free German Youth would inspire the younger generation of Ghana in tackling the noble task ahead.

Mr John Kwajoe, acting chairman of the National Youth Organising Commission, chaired the function.

CSO: 4700/1400

BRIEFS

MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION--Out-going graduates of the Ghana Military Academy and Training School have been reminded that a commission in the army is not a free ticket to positions of rank and privilege, nor does it give one a key to wealth and golden beds. This was contained in a speech delivered by the Army Commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo when he reviewed the graduation parade of 37 officer cadets of the Academy at Teshie near Accra yesterday. He said commission in the army will give them nothing but unlimited opportunities to be of service to their motherland. The Army Commander explained that all over the world and herein Ghana changes of very spectacular dimensions were taking place almost every day. Officer cadet D Tamatary was awarded the military Cane for being adjudged the best all-round cadet. Among the graduating cadets were three Sierra Leoneans. Also present at the ceremony were the Director of Prisons, Mr Acquah Gaisie, the Navy Commander, Captain Oppong and the Air Force Commander, Group Captain Awuvri. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 May 82 pp 1, 4]

NEGLECT OF STATE FARMS--The root cause of the unproductive nature of the State Farms Corporation (STAFAMS) is apparently due to the fact that a good number of the corporation's farms have been neglected. Over 27,000 acres Oil Palm Plantations spread over four regions in the country, have been virtually abandoned even though most of them are ready for harvesting. The reason given for this sad state of affairs is that the corporation cannot get money to pay its labour force at the various farms with the result that most of them have left for other jobs. Workers of the Corporation of Akonfodi in the Central Region, Kwame Danso and Wenchi in the Brong-ahafo Region and Begoro in the Eastern Region have not been paid for the past five months. Consequently, the corporation has not been in a position to maintain its farms let alone harvest the ripe fruits. Most of the tractors, trucks and other vehicles belonging to the corporation have broken down whilst those on the road need tyres and other parts to keep them running efficiently. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 May 82 p 1]

SOLDIERS' POLITICAL EDUCATION--Political education will now form part of the training of soldiers, Sergeant Daniel Alolga Akata-Pore, member of the Provisional National Defence Council has announced in Tamale. The PNDC member who was inaugurating defence committees of two units of the People's Army said this education would give the army the true character of a people's army. He stressed that the government's ideology was geared towards ensuring

the well-being of Ghanaians. It could be summed up as the "wish of the people" he added. The newly inaugurated PDCs were for the Armed Forces Training Centre and the Logistics Services of the army, both in Tamale. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 May 82 p 6]

BREWERIES CLOSING--All the three breweries in the country--Accra Brewery Limited, Achimota Brewery Company and Kumasi Brewery Limited will soon close down due to shortage of raw materials. Investigations conducted by the Graphic have revealed that the Accra Brewery is now producing at 60 percent capacity, Kumasi Brewery Limited at 35 percent and Achimota Brewery Company at 10 percent and that the breweries face imminent closure. The Achimota Brewery will most probably close down by the middle of next month, the Accra Brewery by the end of that month with the Kumasi Brewery closing down by early September. In an interview with the Graphic in Accra yesterday, Mr Peter Bernhard, Managing Director of the Accra Brewery disclosed that last year his company had an import licence of \$11.3 million which was to last for 12 months. But this, he said, has been stretched into 17 months by cutting down on production. Mr Bernhard revealed that last year the company paid to the state \$160 million as Customs and Excise duties and even though the company applied for \$25 million import licence this year, up till now nothing has been heard about the application. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 May 82 p 8]

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS OPERATION--People's Tribunals which will try persons who have committed various crimes against the state will soon start sitting, a member of the PNDC, Mr Amartey Kwei has announced in Accra. The tribunals will be composed of not only judges and lawyers but laymen including soldiers. Mr Kwei, who disclosed this at the official opening of the Alajo People's Market yesterday said those who thought the tempo of the Revolution was gradually dying out were deceiving themselves. The PNDC believes in using tact and patience in bringing about changes in the society. He noted that things had even gone worse than they used to be because of the continued petty malpractices of market women. These women, he said, would whilst workers were at work, queue for essential goods and sell them later to their fellow women at high prices. He said kalabule, which has eaten deep into the fabric of the Ghanaian society, must be totally eliminated at all cost. "If thousands of people should die to serve this purpose, they must die," he declared. The PNDC member appealed to the women to adhere to the advice of the Government and sell their wares at reasonable prices. He commended the local PDC for their vigilance and made it clear that PDCs were a force to reckon with. They must not be underrated. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 May 82 p 8]

INDIAN COOPERATION PLANNED--The Indian government is to provide Ghana with the services of technical experts for rural development projects such as paper manufacturing, fisheries, cocoa processing and other cottage industries. According to a statement issued by the Indian High Commission in Accra yesterday, India would also assist the country in the field of rural electrification. It said the offer was the result of discussions the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development and Co-operatives had with a two-man Indian delegation which visited the country recently. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 May 82 p 8]

NAIROBI PAPER ATTACKS UNIVERSITY 'AGITATORS'

EA071800 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Crackdown on Agitators"]

[Text] His excellency the president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has vowed to root out plotters and agitators from within the Kenyan nation. In this decision, our leader has the unwavering support and confidence of the overwhelming majority of his people at every level and aspect of national life.

It is extremely easy to identify that minuscule element of misguided individuals that does not support President Moi in his commitment and determination to foster peace, stability and progress in this country.

The fact that they are known and have been tolerated for so long, speaks highly of the calibre of the man that Kenyans have chosen to lead them. It puts them to shame and were they worthy of their convictions, they would have ceased to operate under often government-financed jobs and come out in the open to peddle their foreign ideologies and disruptive teachings.

It is because they know that few Kenyans would listen to them that they choose to manipulate gullible young men and women using ill-gotten gains for foreign elements, that do not have the interests of this country at heart.

We have in mind those university lecturers who consider that academia is the ideal milieu for cowardly agitators. They have turned the honourable pursuit of knowledge into the disreputable medium of poisoning young minds. This fundamental right of the individual to pursue knowledge, is being greatly abused by people who are at the same time maintained at public cost.

One of their activities was revealed yesterday; students at various institutions are being instigated to purchase guns and Maasai swords so that they can deal with those who do not support them when they decide to cause chaos on the campus.

Those who are instigating them--and again we must repeat that they constitute a tiny minority of teachers in our institutions of higher learning--are

supposed to be grooming young men and women for a better life through academic attainment and application.

One has to wonder which responsible person or parent would set out deliberately to guide a younger person along a course of violence and destruction.

There are certain elementary questions that these agitators at the campus should be asked to answer. What, for example, was their behaviour during their studies that enabled them to attain their present positions? Did they practise what they are attempting to teach--the senseless rebellion, intimidation, cowardice and slovenly behaviour that they want our youth to adopt.

Most certainly not. They were as likely as not snivelling sycophants which made it easy for disgruntled and vindictive teachers of permanent revolution to shovel their mumbo jumbo into them.

Why then, should they be tolerated and worse still paid to continue with their evil deeds? The nation has a basic responsibility to educate the youth and to mould it into better people for their own sake and for the good of the country.

We do not need these few elements, either on the campus or in public life who are seeking to retard and ultimately destroy the nation. Kenyans have a right to ask that they be consigned to where they belong and we support the president in the constitutional steps that he takes to deal with them.

CSO: 4700/1364

KENYA

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND, POLISH ENVOYS--H.E. President Daniel Arap Moi received credentials from the first New Zealand high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Paul Charles Cotton, at State House, Nairobi, today. President Moi observed that Kenya and New Zealand share ideas on international issues and were working for the common good of all peoples. At another function, the president bade farewell to the outgoing Polish ambassador in Kenya, Mr Jan Witek. Mr Witek has represented his country in Kenya for 4 years and has been recalled back by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
[Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 82 EA]

CSO: 4700/1364

POLICE COMMISSIONER BANS ISLAMIC PARTY DEMONSTRATION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The demonstration that Yousouf Mohamed's Mauritian Islamic Party (PIM) was planning to hold tomorrow in front of the Ministry of Employment to support a demand for jobs for unemployed Muslims has been banned by Police Commissioner M. A. Rajarai. The organizers were officially informed yesterday, in a letter addressed to them from police headquarters.

In that letter, the police commissioner said that the demonstration could not be approved since the Council of Ministers generally meets on Friday. He pointed out to them that the demonstration organized by jobless graduates 2 weeks ago was banned, and that those who had disobeyed police orders were arrested.

Yousouf Mohamed, one of the PIM's main spokesmen, took advantage of a meeting held at Camp Yloff yesterday afternoon to announce to his supporters that because of the police commissioner's decision, the party had decided not to go ahead with the demonstration. Commenting on that decision, Mr Mohamed noted the problems his party has been having.

In that connection, he said that party posters have even been torn down by agents of opposing parties.

Mr Harish Boodhoo, leader of the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM), was taken to task severely during that meeting by a number of speakers coming to the podium one after the other, among them Yousouf Mohamed himself and Ismael Nawoor and Sedick Naudeer, two former members of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement]. According to the PIM, Harish Boodhoo has shown himself guilty of demagoguery, and even simple-mindedness, through his recent assertion of support for creation of a ministry of religion. "This issue is one that could create problems for Mauritians. Who will take on the duties of minister of religion? Will it be a member of Seva Shivir? Will it be a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian? And what criteria will be used to choose him? Mr Boodhoo should answer all these questions," Yousouf Mohamed said.

The speaker warned his supporters against the PSM.

Commenting on the current situation in the Labor Party and the CAM [Muslim Action Committee], Mohamed said that "the things that are happening now prove we were right to have left Labor. Today," he said, "CAM will only say that the Labor Party is going to return to power, with or without the Muslims. CAM has let itself be humiliated by Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo and Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolan. Razack Peeroo should have submitted his resignation after the Stanley-Diljore affair,"

It is inconceivable, Mr Mohamed opined, that the leader of the Labor Party should order the Police Riot Unit to beat up its own activities. "It is shameful," he said. Mr Mohammed assured his supporters that he has nothing in common with the current Labor Party Leadership. All the same, he added, the Labor Party would have had the best candidate in Moka/Quartier Militaire--but instead he chose to leave his party and fight for the Muslim with the support of the PLM.

9516

CSO: 4719/912

NAMIBIA

SWAPO DELEGATE ADDRESSES NONALIGNED IN HAVANA

FL051853 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau continues today at the Palace of Conventions. It closes today. The first speaker was the permanent representative of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] at the United Nations, (Seo Ben Gurirab). The Cape Verde foreign minister, Silvino da Luz, followed.

Here is an excerpt from the SWAPO representative's speech:

[Begin recording in English with consecutive Spanish translation] We urge all the movement's members to condemn, denounce and firmly reject the Reagan administration's policies in terms of its purported policy of friendship and alliance with the Nazi-like regime of Pretoria and because it is carrying out reactionary, hostile and constant propaganda and disinformation plans against SWAPO. Ours are patriotic struggles of the oppressed masses to liberate their beloved homelands. Therefore, we reject all attempts to portray our movement as a party or to link our struggle to the East-West conflict. We urge the meeting to do the same. SWAPO continues to enjoy from international assistance, support and solidarity. We believe this is so because our cause is just and legitimate. It is the cause of self-determination, independence and national sovereignty. [end recording]

CSO: 4748/25

DETAILS OF CANTONAL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 22 Mar 82 pp 2, 3

[Text] Following the announcement of the cantonal election results, FR3 organized a discussion yesterday evening, first on radio then on television, by Reunion political leaders.

Listeners were no doubt amazed by the intemperate remarks of Wilfrid Bertile, no doubt upset by his failure in the Saint-Pierre second canton.

He accused our party specifically of a "sabotage action" against the Socialist candidates and of "doing everything to shatter the union of the left." As for his statements to LE MONDE, Wilfrid Bertile said that the Reunionese Communist Party [RCP] had used these "as a pretext for a scheme" against the Socialist Party [SP].

After hearing Wilfrid Bertile's remarks at Saint-Denis, our colleague Paul Verges has tried to present the true facts and has said he is going to tell the people of Reunion the truth about Bertile's statements to LE MONDE. Instead of accusing the RCP leaders, he would do better to recognize their efforts to repair the damage caused by his statements and the great harm done to the entire left and his own friends.

Jean-Claude Fruteau, first secretary of the Socialist Federation, said yesterday evening that the report of the Saint-Benoit vote was correct and that the second round vote was indeed larger than the vote in the first round, thereby showing that when there is a united effort the left wins. He added: "This is no time to engage in polemics within the left."

During the television debate, representatives of the left avoided any polemics in their remarks, which were very constructive. Gilbert Annette, for the Socialist Party, called for a strategic union of the left on the basis of Point 58 of the president of the republic's program (proportional election of a single assembly). As he had on radio, Paul Verges rose above polemics by saying that it was high time to go beyond the stage of intentions and really work to achieve a solid union of the left and of all democrats, all of whom are concerned about developing their country.

He proposed, therefore, that the leaders of the parties of the left meet soon to work energetically to achieve a solid union in anticipation of the major struggles of 1983.

Comparison of the Results of the Two Rounds

Table 1. Cantonal Elections of 14 March 1982 (First Round)

| <u>Cantons and communes</u> | <u>Registered</u> | <u>Voted</u> | <u>RCP</u> | <u>SP</u> | <u>MRG</u> | <u>Left total</u> | <u>Left %</u> | <u>Right total</u> | <u>RSD</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| Sainte-Rose | 3,139 | 2,246 | 450 | 422 | | 872 | 38.82 | 1,229 | 87 |
| Saint-Benoit | 12,136 | 8,069 | 1,175 | 1,843 | | 3,618 | 44.83 | 4,404 | |
| Saint-Denis 2 | 20,703 | 10,429 | 1,153 | 2,181 | | 3,836 | 36.78 | 6,400 | 193 |
| Saint-Denis 3 | 5,644 | 3,173 | 659 | 734 | | 1,393 | 43.89 | 1,686 | 94 |
| Saint-Denis 4 | 16,233 | 8,986 | 1,609 | 2,519 | 596 | 4,724 | 52.57 | 4,020 | 242 |
| Saint-Pierre 1 | 8,056 | 5,150 | 2,146 | 488 | | 2,634 | 52.14 | 2,446 | 70 |
| Saint-Pierre 2 | 8,235 | 4,869 | 933 | 1,052 | 142 | 2,127 | 43.68 | 2,620 | 123 |
| Tampon 1 | 13,848 | 8,511 | 1,882 | 1,332 | | 3,214 | 37.76 | 4,909 | 388 |
| Petite-Ile | 4,896 | 3,700 | 931 | 1,176 | | 2,107 | 56.94 | 1,588 | |

Table 2. Cantonal Elections of 21 March (Second Round)

| <u>Cantons and communes</u> | <u>Voted</u> | <u>RCP</u> | <u>SP</u> | <u>Left %</u> | <u>Diff from 1st round</u> | <u>% of difference</u> | <u>Right</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Sainte-Rose | 2,277 | 957 | | 42.02 | + 85 | +3.20 | 1,320 |
| Saint-Benoit | 8,467 | | 4,372 | 51.63 | +754 | +6.80 | 4,095 |
| Saint-Denis 2 | 10,342 | | 2,950 | 28.52 | -886 | -8.26 | 7,392 |
| Saint-Denis 3 | 3,183 | | 1,328 | 41.72 | - 65 | -2.17 | 1,855 |
| Saint-Denis 4 | 9,630 | | 4,430 | 46 | -294 | -6.57 | 5,200 |
| Saint-Pierre 1 | 5,803 | 3,073 | | 52.95 | +439 | +0.81 | 2,730 |
| Saint-Pierre 2 | 4,902 | | 1,823 | 37.18 | -304 | -6.70 | 3,079 |
| Tampon 1 | 9,034 | 3,612 | | 39.18 | +398 | +2.22 | 5,422 |
| Petite-Ile | 3,704 | | 1,759 | 47.48 | -348 | -9.46 | 1,945 |

Table 3. Complete Results of the Second Round

Saint-Pierre (First Canton)

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Registered | 8,055 |
| Voting | 5,958 |
| Void | 155 |
| Valid | 5,803 (65.96%) |
| Julien Ramin (RCP) | 3,073 (52.95%) elected |
| Henri Cadet (right) | 2,730 (47.04%) |

Saint-Pierre (Second Canton)

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Registered | 8,233 | |
| Voting | 5,146 | |
| Void | 244 | |
| Valid | 4,902 | (62.50%) |
| Wilfrid Bertile (SP) | 1,823 | (37.18%) |
| Alfred Isautier (right) | 3,079 | (62.81%) reelected |

Tampon (First Canton)

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Registered | 13,833 | |
| Voting | 9,251 | |
| Void | 217 | |
| Valid | 9,034 | (66.87%) |
| Claude Hoarau (RCP) | 3,612 | (39.98%) |
| Paul Badre (right) | 5,422 | (60.01%) reelected |

Sainte-Rose

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Registered | 3,139 | |
| Voting | 2,351 | |
| Void | 74 | |
| Valid | 2,277 | (74.89%) |
| Ary Payet (RCP) | 957 | (42.02%) |
| Alix Elma (right) | 1,320 | (57.97%) reelected |

Saint-Denis (Second Canton)

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|
| Registered | 20,703 | |
| Voting | 10,610 | |
| Void | 268 | |
| Valid | 10,342 | (51.24%) |
| Albert Ramassamy (SP) | 1,756 | (16.97%) |
| Eric Boyer (right) | 5,636 | (54.49%) elected |

Saint-Denis (Third Canton)

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------|
| Registered | 5,644 | |
| Voting | 3,258 | |
| Void | 75 | |
| Valid | 3,183 | (57.72%) |
| Mikael Nativel (SP) | 1,328 | (41.72%) |
| Marcel Hoarau (right) | 1,855 | (58.27%) elected |

Saint-Denis (Fourth Canton)

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|------------------|
| Registered | 16,233 | |
| Voting | 9,855 | |
| Void | 255 | |
| Valid | 9,630 | (56.88%) |
| Gilbert Annette (SP) | 4,430 | (46%) |
| Marc Gerard (right) | 5,200 | (53.99%) elected |

Petite-Ile

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Registered | 4,894 | |
| Voting | 3,832 | |
| Void | 128 | |
| Valid | 3,704 | (78.3%) |
| Christophe Payet (SP) | 1,759 | (47.48%) |
| Armand Nativel (right) | 1,945 | (52.51%) reelected |

Saint-Benoit

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------|
| Registered | 12,435 | |
| Voting | 8,677 | |
| Void | 210 | |
| Valid | 8,467 | (69.77%) |
| Jean-Claude Fruteau (SP) | 4,372 | (51.63%) elected |
| David Moreau (right) | 4,095 | (48.36%) |

9920

CSO: 4719/840

COMMUNIQUE OF SOCIALIST PARTY FEDERATION CRITICIZED

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The Socialist Party Federation executive committee met on Saturday, 27 March. A communique reporting the results of the proceedings was published in QUOTIDIEN yesterday, 1 April.

The communique cited a number of objectives and facts that TEMOIGNAGES has already reported.

It pointed out that when the left was mobilized it won considerably more votes in the second round than in the first. This is a sign that the union of the left is producing a favorable reaction in the country.

The Socialist Federation executive committee reaffirmed:

1. The need to establish a single assembly by proportional election; and it called on all its elected representatives to work for this objective at all levels.
2. "The need to rally the popular forces and the need for progress on a development program."

The primary requirement is a will for unity on all sides. The Reunionese Communist Party [RCP] has already made a new proposal for a meeting to the Socialist Federation in a letter dated 30 March 1982.

Facts

However, there is another aspect to the Socialist Federation communique: The voters themselves will be the judges of any failure to transfer votes, and "the RCP bears the responsibility for the defeat" of Socialist candidates in the second round.

We regret this new attack, but we fully agree that the voters of the left are the best judges of responsibility, particularly on the basis of what they saw and heard, an anticommunist propaganda conducted by certain Socialist Party members and candidates as well as efforts to corrupt.

The voters will be the judges when they see first hand the disunity and the arguments of the right on independence used against the RCP. For years, the right has done everything to pin this image on the RCP, without the Communist Party being able to respond even once.

This is what some Socialist Party members and candidates have been doing, without recognizing that this harms the entire left. The voters will reflect on this when they become aware of it.

It is a question of facts, which should make everyone think.

Before the first round of cantonal elections, we approached the originators of these attacks and pointed out that they were very negative. We have refused to publicly engage in polemics, and therefore the polemics are not our fault.

On the other hand, after Wilfrid Bertile delivered his veritable act of aggression against the RCP, did the Socialist Federation executive committee wish us to keep quiet, when the clear intentions had been affirmed in the 13 March LE MONDE? Should we have concealed the fact? We would have assumed a serious political responsibility by hiding this from the voters, who would have been certain to criticize us for it. Who is responsible for the polemics?

Clarification

The attack on our party appeared in the 13 March LE MONDE, and Wilfrid Bertile knew that it would be published during the election campaign; it was he, therefore, who opened fire. TEMOIGNAGES naturally responded. And as far as we know, until notified to the contrary, Wilfrid Bertile is a leader and an elected representative of the Socialist Party.

In these circumstances, should we attach any importance to what Bertile says? Or, indeed, is he saying out loud what others are thinking privately? These are important items to be clarified.

When, on 22 March 1982, Daniel Cadet declared on television that he was "fed up" with bearing the responsibility for the division on the left during the 1981 legislative election, because he was simply carrying out instructions, Wilfrid Bertile was at that time first secretary of the Socialist Federation.

Political honesty demands that the truth be told.

Thus, in regard to responsibility for starting the polemic, the executive committee of the Socialist Federation should be more objective, especially since it has not silenced the individual who poured oil on the fire.

We need only look at the current case of a man of the right like Jacques Dambreville saying publicly that the right should unite with the Socialists to block the way for the RCP in Saint-Pierre (QUOTIDIEN, 26 March 1982, p 5). Was that not the result of political maneuvers during the cantonal elections, maneuvers to which Camille Gerard was referring?

Should we conceal this from the voters or demand an explanation, a reply, from the Socialist Federation, which has thus been faulted?

More Obstacles

In summary, if the executive committee of the Socialist Federation had discussed the RCP's many proposals for a meeting and an agreement on a joint platform of "no opponent on the left and reciprocal withdrawal," none of these problems would exist today.

However, better late than never; and from the communique, once again, we stress the main point: Both parties are ready to meet without conditions. If the RCP is attacked, it will systematically reply. It will not do so willingly but as a political duty to the public, which demands that matters be made clear.

Thus, there is no further obstacle to a meeting.

It is not a matter of provoking a polemic, neither of provoking nor continuing a polemic, which would lead to a response and then require the establishment of the condition: "No more polemic."

All that is needed is to stop the feuding, period.

Therefore, we await with interest the response to the RCP's latest letter of 30 March 1982 calling for a meeting. If there is agreement on that, then we will embark on a genuine union of the left and the right will be defeated in Reunion in the coming months.

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CSO: 4719/840

CHURCHMEN ATTEND NUCLEAR CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text] Sierra Leone was among 590 delegates and guests from 90 countries attending a world conference on "Religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe" held in Moscow, USSR recently.

Rev Jeremiah Pratt, one of two Sierra Leonean churchmen who attended the conference said "The conference made it possible for representatives of different religions to meet and discuss the problem of vital concern for all people of the planet: the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The other delegate was Canon Harry Sawyerr.

Speaking to correspondents in Moscow, Rev Pratt said "The conference launched a fervent appeal to safeguard peace by promoting understanding among countries and peoples.

"We have discussed how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and adopted resolutions. Now we expect a response from Heads of States who should meet and negotiate disarmament problems."

Delving on the relations between the USSR and Sierra Leone, Rev Pratt noted their friendly character and expressed appreciation for the USSR's aid in training national personnel for Sierra Leone.

Rev Pratt ended up by saying "When meeting Soviet people we sensed their striving to friendship and peace among nations."

CSO: 4700/1396

MEMBERSHIP IN ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Sierra Leone has become the 42nd member of the Islamic Development Bank.

This followed the recommendation of the Board of Executive Directors and the Board of Governors of the Bank at a meeting presenting being held in Turkey.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Salia Jusu Sheriff in thanking the Board of Governors on behalf of the Government for accepting Sierra Leone's admission to the Bank, assured the meeting that the government and people of this country highly appreciated the importance and obligation that go with such membership.

He noted with delight that when Sierra Leone indicated her intention to assume full membership of the Bank the President of the Bank and his staff responded with remarkable speed and effectiveness.

He added that their effort had ensured the presence of his delegation at the meeting.

Sierra Leone, the Minister said, was fully aware of the ideals and aspirations that inspired the founder members of the Islamic Development Bank.

He affirmed that the case of the least developed of the developing countries to which Sierra Leone belongs could not be better presented than has been done by Dr Ahmad Mohamed Ali, President and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors in his review of the international economic perspectives and its impact on member countries.

Mr Jusu-Sheriff was confident that with such a case so convincingly presented in the Sixth Annual report there would be understanding and support of the Bank, in our effort to improve our overall economic situation.

The Minister spoke of the reluctance and hesitance of the major industrialised countries to meet the targets set for aid and the transfer of resources to the least developed countries.

It was therefore pleasing to note the generosity and willingness of some of our brothers in the Islamic Development Bank to alleviate the worst effects of underdevelopment and improve the equality of life in the least developed countries, Mr Jusu-Sheriff added.

The Finance Minister told members that his delegation has been encouraged by what has transpired and will be stimulated with ideals on their returning home and wished the Bank prosperity in its future efforts to promote the well-being of the citizens of its member states.

CSO: 4700/1396

ALLEGED SALE OF ARMS TO ARGENTINA DISCUSSED

Confusing Policy Statements

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 May 82 p 2

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "Anatomy of a Muddle"]

[Text]

THE prospect of South Africa arming the Argentine regime in its struggle against the British Government had to be taken seriously.

And, after all the bluster and the denials, it still is.

British spokesmen have made it quite clear, in diplomatically couched terms, that Whitehall is not entirely satisfied that South Africa's responses to the allegations have closed the matter.

In reply to queries from the Sunday Times a British Embassy spokesman said his government had noted South Africa's assurance that it was not supplying and would not supply Exocet missiles to Argentina.

Concern

It had also noted the Defence Minister's denial that missiles or aircraft parts have been provided before or during the Falklands conflict.

"Her Majesty's Government has, however, also noted the limited scope of that denial and the fact that it concerns only the past and not the present or future," the spokesman said.

What is causing concern among sceptics is that South Africa has specifically de-

nied supplying Exocet missiles, missiles in general and aircraft parts to the Argentinians.

They worry that that leaves open a host of other weaponry that South Africa may or may not be supplying.

Notwithstanding South Africa's denials, the depth of scepticism still felt in Whitehall was reflected in the embassy spokesman's response:

"We have impressed on the South African Government the strong hope that all military supplies will be suspended for the duration of the conflict."

The extraordinary events of Monday, which saw the South African Government dig in on a blunt refusal to talk about arms deals and then, within hours, turn its own policy upside down, has left political and diplomatic circles buzzing.

Immediately the allegations of South African arms supplies to Argentina became public, the Government's attitude was that it would not confirm or deny with whom it traded in arms.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, issued formal statements affirming that commitment.

"We will not be shifted from our position by politics," the Prime Minister said.

But within hours something had happened to cause the Government to completely reverse its position.

To the astonishment of Parliament, General Malan interrupted a night sitting of the House of Assembly to issue a denial:

"South Africa has not supplied or sold any missiles or aircraft parts before or after the Falklands crisis to Argentina."

Observers attribute the absolute reversal of policy to a number of possible factors.

There is a belief that the Government attempted a bold finesse against the British Government which backfired.

Resentful of Britain's arms embargo against South Africa and its withdrawal from the Simonstown Agreement, the Government might have wanted to deliberately allow Whitehall to labour under the apprehension that the Republic had weapons aplenty — arms embargoes notwithstanding — enough to spread around.

Dangers

Hence the calculatedly ambiguous stance.

But, in the vital hours that so completely reversed the Government's position, it is believed the dangers of this strategy were forcefully

brought home to the South African leaders.

Europe was solidly behind Britain. America, whose tolerance towards South Africa is the first consideration in virtually all its foreign policy

decisions, was backing Britain.

Britain has enormous trade with South Africa and is an influential ally under Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Government.

With a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, that is not something to be casually jeopardised.

That enough was cause to tread warily in choosing to side with Britain's opponents.

Certainly, British Government spokesmen were quick to point out that the British public would react with anger if the allegations were confirmed.

(There were other public reactions in Britain, too, however. The London Daily Express reckoned that if South African arms were used against British troops, successive British governments only had themselves to blame: by placing embargoes against South Africa, the biters had become the bitten.)

But, for South Africa's internal politics, the dangers were also enormous.

With a large proportion of the white population traditionally linked with Britain

— particularly in times of war — the risk of repeating the awful divisions of the past and re-awakening Boer-Brit antagonisms inside South Africa would be considerable.

At a time when the Government is seeking new political alliances such divisions simply could not be afforded.

In at least three private meetings between senior Government Ministers — including the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Foreign Minister — Opposition representatives made it clear how seriously they regarded the allegations.

Checks

They conveyed their determination to clarify the issue, either by way of formal questions in Parliament or in attempts to have the matter aired in a snap debate.

Observers believe it was considerations such as these — rammed home in a flurry of telegrams from abroad and from advice at home — that caused the dramatic backaway by the Government.

Subsequently, the Prime

Minister has made lashing attacks on the newspapers that originally published the allegations and a formal police investigation is under way to establish whether there have been contraventions of two laws: The Defence Act and the Arms and Ammunition Act.

The newspapers concerned — all members of the Argus Company — have published accounts of the lengths to which they went to obtain Government reaction to the allegations.

Before publication, the allegations were submitted to the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs and the Prime Minister was informed, according to the accounts by the newspapers concerned.

The report was seen three times by the Department of Foreign Affairs "at very high level" and the original Government comment was amended, at their request, before the papers went on the streets.

The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, who broke the original story, commented: "I made all the checks I feel a reasonable journalist should make."

The lead-up to the local publication of the allegations began about two weeks ago

when the suggestion that South Africa might be assisting Argentina with arms started to circulate in London.

At a time when every military expert and commentator in every news organ in Britain is engaged in dissecting the minutiae of the Falk-

lands crisis, the question of arms supply to Argentina was an obvious subject of examination and South Africa was named as a possible source.

Inevitably, the question percolated back to South Africa and began to circulate in the political corridors towards the end of last week.

"Carefully placed diplomatic leaks" went out that military hardware ranging from "super-sophisticated sea-skimming Gabriel killer missiles to spares for Mirage fighter jets" had been supplied to Argentina.

The equipment, according to the story, had been loaded in crates marked "tractor spares" on to a transport aircraft parked in an isolated place at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport.

There is open speculation in political circles that British diplomatic sources planted the story to force the issue of South Africa's role into the open.

Arms Industry's Growth

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 May 82 p 12

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi: "Weapons Row Puts SA in Spotlight"]

[Text]

Controversy over allegations concerning South African weapons shipments to Argentina has focused international attention on this country's thriving arms industry.

The implication of the storm for war watchers is that South Africa can export weapons of the calibre of the Gabriel missile, or weapons which have the potential to sink the QE2, the Canberra and some warships.

Headlines in newspapers across the world gave the South African armaments industry free advertising.

Before this week's furor the international public was hardly aware that South Africa produced and could sell missiles with the capacity to sink a ship from a launch-pad invisible to the enemy and over the horizon.

The Falklands war and the possibility of South Africa exporting

sophisticated and electronically-guided "slingshots" has given this country more military punch.

The basic facts are well known in military circles: the production of Mirage jets and spares, Impala jets, the Cactus (or Crotale) below-radar missile batteries to counter air attack, air-to-air missiles, the G5 155 mm cannon which hits targets accurately at 42 km, the Panhard Ratel and Eland armoured

cars, which are said to have been sold on foreign markets, and other weapons systems.

In the naval field the country can produce frigates and corvettes. In ammunition 141 different calibres are turned out.

And then there is speculation abroad that South Africa has the capacity to assemble a nuclear device from locally made components.

Armcor, the giant of the South African arms industry, was brought into being by Act of Parliament after the international arms boycott of the Seventies.

Today Armcor provides work for about 100 000 people — compared with SA Breweries' 66 000, Barlow Rand's 197 000 and Anglo-De Beers' 250 000.

It has 450 main and sub-contractors and 1 500 other firms making its "nuts and bolts."

Nobody knows Armcor's carefully classified budget but having turned South Africa into the 10th largest arms manufacturer in the world it obviously

runs into the thousands of millions.

That tenth place may seem high, but it is far behind giants like Russia, the United States and China, which spend between R100 000 million and R30 000 million a year on arms.

Then come France, West Germany, Britain and Israel, making South Africa a clear second-ranker in the industry of death.

The extent of South Africa's arms factories and exports will probably never be known because the set-up is heavily protected by at least four Acts: — the Defence Act, the Armaments Development Act, the National Supplies Act and the Arms and Ammunition Act, flanked by the Atomic Energy Act and the Uranium Enrichment Act.

But the fact that a plane load of modern weaponry and spares from this country could have the effect of tipping the scales in a war between Britain and Argentina will make people in world capitals gasp and take notice.

CSO: 4700/1395

MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF SWAPO URGED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 May 82 p 25

[Article by Carolyn Dempster: "SA Must Face Reality, Says Prof. View of SWAPO 'Too Simplistic'"]

[Text]

It is inaccurate and dangerous to portray Swapo simply as a puppet of Russia, Professor John Barratt (right) told University of the Witwatersrand graduates last night. CAROLYN DEMPSTER, The Star's Education Reporter, recorded his address.

To regard Swapo simply as a monolithic marxist organisation and a puppet of Russia was not only inaccurate but dangerous, Professor John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said

last night.

Addressing graduates at the University of the Witwatersrand's final ceremony, he said the South African Government had adopted this simplistic view and was fostering attitudes which were "entirely uncondusive to the acceptance of Swapo as an eventual legitimate government of Namibia."

If the Government was determined to resolve the longstanding dispute, he said, it was surely time to prepare people in Namibia and South Africa for the political changes ahead.

"Are we going to witness the same about-face we saw in Zimbabwe when we have to accept the realities in Namibia," he asked.

South Africa's credibility in the international community was already low because of high-profile security

operations and a refusal to negotiate or even recognise Swapo, he added.

This negative and unrealistic approach was symptomatic of the

Government's attitude and policies generally, Professor Barratt said. Instead of a firm commitment to end discrimination in all spheres, albeit slowly, the Government sought to

mobilise support for a "total national strategy" to combat the "total onslaught."

"We are asked simply to accept without question the official assessment of an external

threat — masterminded from Moscow.

"We are asked to accept that the main cause of all our problems is external . . . and we are asked to place the demands of **State security above considerations of indi-**

vidual rights."

The Government's perception of external threat infected attitudes towards and dealings with, neighbouring African states, and prevented South Africa from developing constructive relations to build a foundation for the future.

It was easy to become overwhelmed by the immediate problems in South African society and in the southern African region, said Professor Barratt. A call had been made for the Government to make a clear statement of commitment for the future by the constitutional committee of the President's Council — "but will we get such a commitment? Or will we have to continue without any clear sense of direction into a highly uncertain future?" asked Professor Barratt.

PAPER COMMENTS ON NEW PRESS BILL

MB101025 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jun 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Another Bull in the China Shop"]

[Text] Some of the Chinaware is destroyed, much is damaged but until this week there still remained some precious pieces of porcelain. Now Mr Chris Heunis, minister of internal affairs, appears to be blundering in to destroy most of what is left of freedom of expression in this country. It is a tragedy for many reasons.

Firstly, further legislation is entirely unnecessary. It is already possible to close down newspapers, as the world was closed, without even giving reasons. The restriction and regulations covering the press are already vast, far greater than those affecting politicians or the man in the street.

Secondly, there was every reason to believe that all the excesses of the Steyn Commission could be avoided. Even those who sought further censorship or external control of the press seemed reluctant to go far as the Steyn Commission proposed. Perhaps those excesses will be avoided, but if more statutes are introduced, free speech is further damaged anyway.
[No Third received]

Fourthly, the vexed problem of disciplining any excesses within the press was already being attended to by the newspapers and newspapermen themselves.

Despite all this, the minister wants another little law to turn self-discipline into state discipline for all. It is catastrophic, and while this does not appear so to him, history will provide the proof.

At the time of writing, the terms of the proposed legislation were not to hand, yet we know that any law at this stage is retrogressive. Rather the time was ripe for Mr Botha's government to take a forward step; to show the world that we are on a course of reform towards greater freedom.

Ironically, it seems that the rush to push drastic press law through Parliament in the dying moments of the session is aimed--not at the English-language press or at the government-supporting press--but at the Afrikaans newspapers on the far right. We would all like to see the ultra-conservative,

often rabid voice muted... But if it is done by force, what sort of freedom is that?

Freedom, as we wrote some weeks ago, means reluctantly "fighting for the right for them to write what they like." That is the sort of cause many South Africans have fought and died for in the past century. Some bull-in-the-china-shop operations now could finally destroy that tradition.

CSO: 4700/1367

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER ON CONTROL OF PRESS

MB100930 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The South African Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, says it is the responsibility of the state to settle differences that may arise among the news media over their responsibilities towards the community. Mr Heunis was speaking in a nation-wide television programme during which South African newspaper editors emphasised the need for the greatest possible measure of press freedom.

The minister said the media had an important role to play in democratic system, but freedom was not absolute. Information should be disseminated in such a manner that it served the general interests.

Mr Heunis said suggestions made by the media regarding code, procedure and method of settling differences were generally acceptable to the South African Government. There was, however, one fundamental shortcoming. That was that all publications in the country were not members of the newspaper press union. This meant that methods had to be devised to ensure that the self discipline could be made applicable to non-members.

CSO: 4700/1367

KWANDEBELE CHOICE OF INDEPENDENCE DEPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 82 p 3

[Article by Anton Harber: "Poverty Presides at a State's Birth"]

[Text]

"If it were not so tragic, KwaNdebele's decision for independence would be hilarious — pure music hall comedy."

This was the reaction of Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations, to the announcement yesterday that the minute Ndebele homeland northeast of Pretoria had requested independence.

The territory's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skhosane, and his Cabinet met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town on Wednesday to discuss the request.

But it is expected to be five years before independence will be granted because of the homeland's almost complete lack of development.

Mr Skhosana said they will wait until they have a capital, more land and an industrial infrastructure.

Meanwhile, Holiday Inns have secured the rights to build a casino in partnership with the KwaNdebele Government after independence.

Mr Nigel Matthews, managing director of Holiday Inns, confirmed this yesterday, but said it was too early to make any firm decisions on the casino.

He said Holiday Inns were hoping to build a major entertainment centre only about half an hour's drive from Pretoria and an hour from Johannesburg.

The homeland has drawn much attention because of the hundreds of thousands of people resettled in 12 camps there in recent years.

Although the official population of the homeland in 1980 was 166 477, researchers estimate that about 180 000 have been brought in from outside the homeland.

A year ago it was reported that 20 families a day were being moved into the territory.

Mrs Perlman, whose organisation delivers more than 600 food parcels to the area a year and estimates that up to three times this amount is needed, painted a grim picture of poverty and underdevelopment

in KwaNdebele.

Only 2 640 people — 1,6% of the population — are employed within the homeland. Another 35 500 — 21% — have found work in nearby white areas.

In 1981, 2 300 new cases of tuberculosis were reported. There are no hospitals.

KwaNdebele also has a serious water shortage. In some villages, according to Mrs Perlman, there is only one tap for every street of 20 or 30 houses — and this only works for two hours a day.

"Sometimes these villages get no water for a week," she said.

Mrs Perlman said Chief Minister Skhosana had told her they would have enough land for subsistence agriculture — but only in 1984 when negotiations were complete.

"The school drop-out rate is frightening. In one case, a teacher told me she had 500 pupils in Standard Two, but only 75 went on to Standard Three."

The most educated member of the Cabinet that will lead KwaNdebele to independence is Chief Minister Skhosana, who completed Standard Six.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CISKEI MINISTER ON FOREIGN RELATIONS--Ciskei Foreign Minister Mali says that although Ciskei has official diplomatic relations only with South Africa, it does not mean that it is cut off from the rest of the world. He said at Zwelitsha that there are a number of "unofficial officials" overseas who are in contact with a number of influential people. He said that his department has agencies in France, America and Hong Kong, and these agencies are proving to be fruitful. [Text] [MB040648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Jun 82]

EXPLOSION DELAYS RAIL TRAFFIC--Delays on the railway line between Dube and New Canada in Soweto are being experienced after overhead cables were damaged in an explosion last night. The commanding officer of West Transvaal division of the railways police, Brigadier Van Heerden, says buses will convey train passengers between Dube and New Canada stations until the damaged cables can be repaired, hopefully by this afternoon's peak time. [Text] [MB040824 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 4 Jun 82]

POLICE INVESTIGATE SHOOTING--The police have just announced that further investigation has established that the two terrorists who were shot dead in northern Natal last night, were (Beki Machunu) and an unidentified terrorist. (Kalakakwe Sithole) is still on the run. The public are asked to be on the look-out for (Sithole). [Text] [MB091507 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82]

MAIZE EXPORT LOSS--The Assembly--South Africa exported 5-million tons of maize during 1981, selling it at a loss of R267,3-million. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr P.T.C. du Plessis, said in reply to questions by Mr P.A. Myburgh, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, that the average local price of maize last year was R134,15 a ton while the export price free alongside coastal elevator was R122 per ton. State funds were used to finance a R72,2-million maize subsidy and a further R14,6-million consumer subsidy. About 12 percent of the current crop will probably be exported at a price still to be determined, he said. Maize production was also expected to produce a surplus. The usual 900 000 tons would be carried over to next season, after export and domestic consumption. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 82 p 1]

TWO TERRORISTS SHOT--The two terrorists who were alleged to have been connected with the sabotage incidents in northern Natal last week have been shot dead. A motorist recognised the two from photographs he had seen on television last night and shot them. The dead are 26-year-old Beki Sam Munchu and 29-year-old Kalukwake Sithole. Two AK-47-EMS rifles, more than 4 kg of plastic explosives, four AK-47 rifle magazines, a quantity of ammunition, two hand grenades and a number of ANC pamphlets were found in their possession. [Text] [MB091103 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1030 GMT 9 Jun 82]

NEW PRESS BILL--Any film made or imported by the SABC is to become subject to the publications act in terms of the registration of newspapers amendment bill which was published in Cape Town today. The bill also provides that if newspapers wish to avoid being subject to the publications act the publishers would have to hold a certificate issued by a body striving for the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standards by those disseminating news. This body will have to be recognized by the minister of internal affairs. If a publisher does not subject himself to the disciplinary control of the body, the minister will be able to cancel the registration of the newspaper. Re-registration will not be possible without the approval of the minister. [Text] [MB100927 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1367

LUKHELE, MSIPI ATTACK BUTHELEZI

Intimidation of Chiefs Charged

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

PRO-UNIFICATION Ka-Ngwane politician, Mr. David Lukhele yesterday accused Kwa-Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of intimidating Swazi chiefs in the disputed Ngwavuma region.

Chief Buthelezi took his entire cabinet and legislative assembly and a contingent of South African journalists to a series of meetings in Ngwavuma on Thursday and Friday. In the meetings, the chiefs of the Matsenjwa, Mngomezulu Nyawo and Tembe are reported to have expressed their loyalty to the Kwa-Zulu "homeland" administration.

The chiefs, and crowds of what was described as banner carrying supporters are reported to have said they regarded themselves as Zulus and not Swazis. They are reported to have rejected plans to return the trans-Phongola territories to Swaziland.

There is a population of about 80,000 Swazis in this region.

"One wonders why he had to take his entire cabinet and legislative assembly, an army of more than 200 people and an army of journalists," Mr. Lukhele said. "The purpose was clearly to stage a big show-off in order to intimidate. This is part of a continuous and futile exercise to force the chiefs and their people in the area into docile submission to Buthelezi's grand designs for their future," Mr. Lukhele said.

"He is playing political games and I know that the chiefs said what they are said to have said under considerable pressure. The whole army of people coming with Gatsha must

have made a big spectacle indeed," he added.

"Chiefs in these areas were not appointed without first informing the King of Swaziland. This was so until 1976 when the Ngwavuma area was unilaterally made part of Kwa-Zulu. It is a well known fact that the boundary dividing Swazis and Zulus is the Phongola River," Mr. Lukhele said in a telephone interview from his house in Pretoria.

"I don't see why Gatsha is making all this noise. In 1971, the Ngwavuma chiefs wrote to me asking that they be included in the Swazi territorial authority. I referred the matter to

Chief J.M. Dlamini, who was then chief executive councillor.

"He advised them to join voluntarily. Subsequent to this, a faction fight broke out in Ngwavuma, and, as you know, Chief Ntunja had to flee to Swaziland. Another man was imposed as the new chief," Mr. Lukhele said.

"We referred this matter to Mr. P. Torlage who was then Commissioner General. The Kwa-Zulu leadership then accused me of sowing seeds of misunderstanding. I told them that the chiefs had asked to join on their own. What they were after was unity of the Swazi people,"

he said.

"We are not after anybody's land. There should be no intimidation. There was no bloodshed when the land was taken and there should be no bloodshed when it is returned," he added.

"Buthelezi wants Natal, but he does not want us to claim what belongs to the Swazis," Mr. Lukhele added. Two separate meetings were held last Thursday to Friday.

Meanwhile, in Ka-Ngwane, Chief Mkolishi Dlamini of the Embhuleni Royal Kraal resigned from the executive council of Ka-Ngwane. The Ka-Ngwane Times newspaper reported that he resigned amid "rumours of a Swaziland connection being at the root of the reasons for his resignation."

The paper quoted Ka-Ngwane political officials as saying "he could not have resigned at a more sensitive time." His official reasons were reported as poor health. Chief Mkolishi was executive councillor for the justice portfolio.

The South African Sunday Times quoted Chief Mkolishi as saying he could not serve in a government which is opposed to King Sobhuza II and saying he would throw his full weight to support the unification moves.

Gatsha Challenged

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

IN a bitter attack on kwaZulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi, the official spokesman for the Swazi nation yesterday set the record straight on the border adjustment issue.

The kwaZulu leader last week took his entire cabinet, legislative assembly and a contingent of South African journalists to a series of meetings in the Ngwavuma area.

In the meetings, the chiefs of the Matsenjwa, Mngomezulu, Nyawo and Tembe are reported to have expressed their loyalty to the kwaZulu homeland administration.

But yesterday, Swaziland, through a statement by Dr. George Msibi, gave facts of the matter.

In a hard-hitting response Dr. Msibi accused Buthelezi of intimidating the chiefs and people in the Ngwavuma area.

He challenged Gatsha to complete his itinerary of the Ngwavuma with a visit to Ndzevane where, he said, over 15,000 people who fled from the Buthelezi-inspired terror are now settled as refugees.

Dr. Msibi also challenged the kwaZulu leader to tell the world about the shootings and killings he (Gatsha) conducted when he "tried to force and subject our people to his bantustan plan."

"We cannot blame you Gatsha for, you had been slavishly pushing the bantustan plans of your masters. But alas! it is your masters who, now in the face of reality would like to undo those plans," said Dr. Msibi.

He charged: "You were given and you received the land you knew full well never belonged to Natal or Zululand."

Dr. Msibi said all the

Swazi chiefs in the Ngwavuma including the Tembes never fought in the Zulu wars. Ngwanazi, Mbikiza, Mtshelckwane and Sambane were never part of Natal or Zululand."

Claim

On a claim that King Dingane's grave is up to this day in the Ngwavuma area because it is Zulu territory, Dr. Msibi said Dingane died there as a refugee after running away from his own people.

He stated: "There is no history of Dingane dying at his own kraal. And there is no kraal that ever was for Dingane or any other Zulu king for that matter in the Ngwavuma area."

During last week's meetings at Ngwavuma, the chiefs and their followers were reported to have said they regarded themselves as Zulus and not Swazis.

They are reported to have rejected plans to return the trans-Phongola territories to Swaziland. There is a population of about 80,000 Swazis in this region.

CSO: 4700/1397

SWAZILAND

SWAZI PRIME MINISTER TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

MB101027 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Prince Mabandla, yesterday told a visiting United Nations official that Swaziland is in a continuous dilemma being in the centre of an ideological storm.

Prince Mabandla said the political strife in South Africa causes continuous complications and uncertainty. "The South African problem puts us out of gear all the time," he said.

Prince Mabandla was addressing visiting United Nations official, Mr Gordon Goundrey.

Mr Goundrey is assistant secretary at the UN secretary general's office in New York. He is visiting countries which are affected by the South African question to assess economic problems.

"Your visit in the region is vital to us so that you can see for yourself what is happening," he said. "From the south east to the north we are surrounded by South Africa, a country which is not palatable to the whole world," he added.

"But we have to deal with them. About that there is no question and there is no way we can avoid it. Even if we had an outlet to the sea, I don't see how we could avoid dealing with South Africa," he said.

"To the east we have Mozambique which had its own economic problems. It is very poor and we cannot sell as much to them as we would like to," he added.

"We can't export our produce to all the markets," he said.

"We are in an awkward position. We are like a little island in a big ocean and when the ocean is in a storm we are affected. However, we are adamant on our policy of non-alignment as much as we are concerned about world problems," he added.

"The world recession is hitting harder all the time. We live like suckers. We are like a tree which lives on another when the other is unstable," he said.

CSO: 4700/1367

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH MOZAMBIQUE PLANNED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, yesterday told the visiting Mozambican Minister of Interior, Mr Mariano Matsinha, and his delegation that the Extradition Treaty between the two countries was vital.

He said the treaty should be done with great care because it involved the lives of criminals in the two countries who were part of these communities.

Prince Mabandla added that the treaty needed a great deal of thought in putting justice in its right perspective.

He was speaking at Government House during a courtesy call by the Mozambican Minister and his 12-man delegation.

Prince Mabandla said it was important that all the discussions between the two countries should be communicated to the people. He said this was particularly so since the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference talks started.

"It is important that all relations and communications done between the two countries be communicated to the grassroots of our communities," he said.

He said it was time that the two countries regarded their independence as the beginning of the struggle and not the end of it.

The Mozambican Minister, Mr Matsinha, briefed the Prime Minister on the Draft Extradition Treaty discussions held at the Deputy Prime Minister's Office on Thursday, and said the work was not finished.

"The discussions were held in a friendly manner of solidarity but we feel there

should be more time for deeper preparations," Mr Matsinha said.

Mr Matsinha said the discussions showed that Swaziland and Mozambique were trying to take decisive steps on co-operation.

"In this work we are doing, we have difficulties, but hope that there would be moments of progress and victory," Mr Matsinha said.

The Draft Extradition Treaty discussions began on Thursday after the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze formally opened the talks, at the Police Headquarters.

The delegation was yesterday taken on a tour of the Television and radio manufacturing facilities at Salora and Libby's.

Before their departure from Swaziland, later today the Mozambican delegation is expected to tour Mhlume Sugar Company.

MORE LOSSES FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY PREDICTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

THE regional controller of the Commonwealth Development Corporation Mr. Arthur van Dorssen yesterday predicted more losses for the sugar industry at the end of the current financial year.

Speaking at the presentation of the CDC annual report for 1981, Mr. van Dorssen said he expected Mhlume to make less profit next year and Simunye to suffer more losses.

Loss

For the 16 months in operation, Simunye lost about E15 million. He said losses were being suffered by the sugar industry worldwide.

He said investors would feel the pinch. He said, however,

that he hoped that the industry would eventually pull through.

"It's not only Simunye but the rest of the sugar industry in the world. I expect that Mhlume will not make the profits it had earlier hoped to make next year," he said.

"The recession is now beginning to bite — how long it will last is difficult to say. Market trends are beyond our control, but we are proud of our investment in Simunye," he said.

CDC investments in Swaziland total E79 million.

He stated that CDC policy is to promote local participation in its projects,

and to encourage labour intensive industries to absorb as many people as possible. He said CDC has invested in projects which employ about 9,000 Swazis.

He said all their projects have training budgets, to train Swazis at all levels.

Answering a question on "apartheid-style" housing

allocation at Mhlume which continued for a few years after independence, Mr. van Dorssen said CDC had eliminated it.

He said CDC inherited the segregated housing allocations from Hulett's, a South African company. There were three villages — one for blacks, a middle one for coloured, and exclusive quarters for whites, who were provided with servants and other services.

Expatriates' pay

Answering a question on expatriate allowances, Mr. van Dorssen said it was necessary to pay them because people were taken away from their surroundings.

Asked why white South Africans who seek jobs in Swaziland are paid these allowances when they are from next door, he said they were rated as gratuity employees because their employment was temporary.

He said local whites were paid according to experience and responsibilities.

SUGAR CORPORATION LOSSES REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

SIMUNYE suffered a net loss of more than E15 million during its first 16 months in operation, according to a newly released report.

The report, compiled by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) quoted the exact figure as E15.232 million.

The Chairman of the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation, Mr. Goshe

Szokolay said the escalated losses are attributed to the considerable decrease in sugar prices in the world market.

Mr. Szokolay said according to their initial estimates, losses were expected but this high figure had not been anticipated. He pointed out that since then, prices have gone tumbling down and the downward trend continued at an unexpected rate. He said currently the

prices of sugar are at bottom level.

He said at the initial stages of their estimates, sugar cost 160 British pounds per ton in the London market; but this morning sugar cost 104 British pounds.

He attributed the downward trend in the prices to over production.

However, he expects an increase in the prices of sugar in the world market within months. He pointed

out that Simunye is fulfilling its role in the world market. "We are producing efficiently," he said. He further pointed out that the price situation was out of their control.

The CDC report states that sugar production for the 1981 season was 84,595 tonnes. In 1980 it was 44,480.

The Swaziland government and Tibiyo have a 32.4 percent stake each in Simunye.

CSO: 4700/1397

GOVERNMENT RELUCTANCE TO BACK ETHANOL PROJECT REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

TIBIYO Taka Ngwane announced yesterday that the much publicised ethanol project "was falling away because government had declined to give it a green light."

The project, estimated to cost about E1 million, was designed to help Swaziland achieve self-sufficiency in fuel.

Announcing the project about four years ago, Tibiyo disclosed that its investigations had revealed that up to 20 per cent of fuel alcohol could be added to petrol without energy loss.

The investigations it said, also revealed that the output of molasses from sugar mills in Swaziland, if converted to alcohol, would equate 20 per cent of the petrol used in the country at the time.

The announcement also stated that the most sufficient way of manufacturing this alcohol would be by small amount forming part of the sugar mills.

"We are, therefore, currently discussing with one of the sugar mills in whom we are shareholders the possibility of installing such plant on a joint venture basis," said the statement about for years ago.

The venture, according to the statement was to have helped the country "overcome the fuel shortages; give an edge to the sugar industry against fluctuation in prices..."

But yesterday Tibiyo's public relations officer, Mr. Cyril Dlamini issued a statement which seemed to cast doubt on the future of the project.

Technology

The statement said in full: "It was announced today at Lozitha that the

ethanol project was falling away because government had declined to give it a green light.

"Tibiyo's management in conjunction with Lonrho had prepared all the necessary studies including the financial implications for the project.

"If government gave the green light, the project could have shot off the ground three years ago, with a substantial employment potential.

"Tibiyo in conjunction with Lonrho had even organised the world's latest technology in Brazil on ethanol to be implemented in the Swaziland plant.

"Although it would cost the project twice now to start it, Tibiyo and Lonrho are still prepared to start it now provided the government grants the green light.

"The project was earmarked to be situated near Big Bend and another phase in Northern Swaziland at another date.

CELEBRATION OF KING SOBHUZA'S BIRTHDAY SCHEDULED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 May 82 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

THE 1982 King's birthday celebrations will be held at the Prince of Wales ground in Mbabane.

This has been announced by the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni.

Addressing councillors at the annual general meeting of the Mbabane Town Council, Prince Gabheni said His Majesty had agreed that his 83rd birthday celebrations should be held in Mbabane.

The celebrations will take place on July 22.

Prince Gabheni said he was pleased with the work done by the Mbabane Town Council to develop the town. He said: "Taxpayers must be obviously satisfied with the development projects going on."

He pointed out that since he last made an appeal on behalf of the public, there had not been many complaints of irregularities and wastage by the Council. "We are satisfied that you are all putting some efforts into improvements and developments in this town," he said.

But, Prince Gabheni urged the Council to take immediate remedial steps to help the women street vendors who have always been complaining that despite the regular harrassments by the Council, nothing was being done to provide them with proper facilities.

Regarding the provision of market-places, Prince Gabheni appealed to the Council to "look into the issue of a market next to the government hospital. He said this plan, which was proposed long ago, should be closely examined with a view to making suitable recommendations.

"A market near the government hospital would be a good amenity. Not only would it benefit the hospital, staff and patients, it would be of importance especially since government ministries are being grouped on that area, thus a lot of civil servants would get assistance, said Prince Gabheni.

He commended the

council for the remarkable work they had done to provide markets so far.

In this respect, he noted that in the past two years, there had been two official openings of new markets, at Sidwashini and Msunduzi.

Prince Gabheni pointed out that a subject which requires the Council's strong consideration is the system of land purchasing and ownership in the urban area.

He said his Ministry had been drawn to the attention that many potential land buyers were being frustrated because of a few well to do people were allowed by the Council to own large stretches without even developing them so that the not-so-able buyers have no chance.

Said Prince Gabheni: "This deserves your utmost attention. We should all learn to share. The small men should be given their opportunity to own stands instead of one person enjoying all the monopoly, simply because he has the money."

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

FRENCH RAIL DEAL--Swaziland and France will soon sign a financial agreement under which France will provide assistance in the proposed Northern Rail Link. Under the agreement, France will also supply equipment to the planned extension of the Matsapha Airport, French Ambassador, Mr Bernard Boyer, has said. In a meeting with the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla this week, Mr Boyer said French experts had participated in the feasibility study of the proposed railway and that negotiations for financial assistance were hoped to be soon completed between representatives of the two countries. Mr Boyer added: "On the cultural aspect, my government would like to make it possible to supply Swaziland with French teachers, for there seems to be a growing love for this language here." Mr Boyer said he was glad at what he saw to be rapidly progressing relationship between Swaziland and France. "In the field of economic cooperation, we are heading for a fast mutual agreement," he said. He pointed out that his government admired Swaziland's foreign policy ever since independence. He said: "We know of your problems and hardships and we are following your policy of co-operation with other countries. We are also aware of the activities of the Southern Africa Development Co-operation Conference and glad that this relation is developing. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jun 82 p 1]

GERMAN DELEGATION--A German Government Delegation is in the country for discussions with government on bilateral technical and financial assistance to Swaziland for the period 1983-84. The delegation is led by Mr Kurt Mocker of the Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation. He is accompanied by Dr Lunau of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation. Mr Mocker is no newcomer to Swaziland and has led various German delegations to the Kingdom in the past 8 years. The first Secretary of the German Embassy in Maputo, Mr Gregor Koebel, accredited to the Kingdom of Swaziland, will participate in the delegations' discussions. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Jun 82 p 3]

NEW TOWNSHIP FOR MANZINI--A new urban township is to be developed in Manzini. It is situated a little way to the left of the Siteki road and bounded on the north and west by the Mzimnene River. The area is presently called Maywood Park after the Mrs Maywood who bought the land in 1972, but this will be changed to a local name. It has always been the intention to develop it as a township, but discussions with the then Ministry of Local Administration,

later Home Affairs, were very protracted and it was only at the beginning of 1981 that the Townships Board began to treat the matter with some urgency because of the shortage of building land in Manzini. Apart from housing, an area has been set aside for development as a large shopping complex, which will also serve the new Manzini Township, next to the Golf Course. Final approval for Maywood Park came through in April of this year, subject to many development conditions. Advertisements have gone out for tenders to deal with the civil engineering (drains, roads, etc) and once these have been settled it will be known how much the stands will cost. It is estimated that they will be in the region of E8 to 9 thousand. It is planned that Maywood Park will be a "model" township and strict standards as to type and quality of housing will be laid down by Manzini Town Council. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1397

DEFENSE MINISTRY STREAMLINING SERVICES, INTEGRATING TPDF, JKT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Defence and National Service has embarked on implementing a new set up aimed at streamlining services and consolidating integration of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) and the National Service (JKT).

The Ministry's Principal Secretary, Ndugu C. M. Masanja, told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the new set up involves creation of four departments and three units.

He said that the departments would be headed by four commissioners and 13 assistant commissioners would head sections.

Ndugu Masanja said the commissioners (heads of department) would be army officers and assistant commissioners would be appointed from among army officers and civilians, he added.

He said that under the new set-up, a department of manpower development and administration has been created and would have sections of manpower planning and training, and administration and finance.

The Principal Secretary said that the department of military planning has been included in the new set up and will deal with military equipment, planning, organization and budgeting.

Ndugu Masanja said the third department is that of industries, construction and agriculture with agriculture and livestock, industries, sectorial planning and construction sections.

Ndugu Masanja said under the new set up a legal department to be headed by a judge-advocate general with two assistants — one dealing with by-laws and orders and the other with legal matters — would also be established.

He explained that the new set up would relieve the army headquarters of a lot of duties leaving it to concentrate on military training and operations.

The new set up also creates units for military tenders liberation movements and internal audit.

Registration numbers for vehicles would also be changed to read TPDF/NS or JWTZ/KT, he said.

Implementation of the new set up started last March, he explained adding that the pace was slow because of a number of unavoidable circumstances.

A committee, drawing members from the Ministry headquarters prepared the recommendations for the new set up last year and Ndugu Masanja said people to man the new structure will be announced soon.

ZANZIBAR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RAPS 'AGITATORS'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE ZANZIBAR House of Representatives yesterday morning condemned agitators who publish and circulate leaflets criticising the Isles leadership and called on the Government to deal mercilessly with anyone involved.

Discussing a private motion, the first since the House was established two years ago, moved by Representative Mohamed Khatibu (Central District Zanzibar) and calling for the condemnation of the agitators, he said their intention was to create an atmosphere of fear and disunity among the islanders.

He said the leaflets which circulated in Zanzibar town over the week-end calling for the resignation of certain leaders in the Government, were seditious with intent to arouse popular agitation against the Revolutionary

Government.

Ndugu Khatibu described the agitators as cowards, who instead of working along the laid down channels provided for in the Isles Constitution to air their grievances, decide to work in dark corridors.

Ndugu Seif Bakari (Nominated) supported the motion, adding that through the 1980 Zanzibar Constitution, the Government established democratic institutions such as the House through which suggestions and criticisms from the citizens could be presented and discussed.

He said to deviate from these established institutions was tantamount to conspiring or waging a seditious war against civil authorities.

"We do not want violence. But these people who want violence must understand that their reactionary violence would be countered by revolutionary violence of the people", he warned.

He pointed out that bet-

ween 1964 and 1972, reactionaries plotted against the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government twelve times, but did not succeed because they were eliminated as soon as they were detected.

Contributing to the debate, Representative Abdallah Saidi Natepe said what was causing unrest in the enemy camp was the steady progress the Islanders were scoring on all fronts.

He called on the Islanders to enhance unity and democracy in the Isles for political stability, equality and economic progress.

Supporting the motion, Ndugu Sudi Mgeni (Chake Chake) cautioned the Representatives that a campaign against agitators would only succeed if there were no "handles" within the Party and government leadership to fit on the reactionary "axe".

The public should also cooperate fully with authorities to expose the enemy, Ndugu Mgeni stressed.

ZANZIBAR TO RECEIVE EXECUTIVE JET FOR GOVERNMENT IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Excerpt]

ZANZIBAR will receive next month a 48 million/- ten-seat executive jet which will be used by the Zanzibar government, the Isles House of Representatives has been told.

The Zanzibar Minister for Finance, Ndugu Mohammed Ramia, said the government has so far made no down payment for the executive jet. The aircraft was being purchased through a 48 million/- loan from the manufacturers, British Aerospace Limited.

He said the aircraft was intended to provide a reliable transport for the President of Zanzibar to allow him discharge his responsibilities efficiently.

Ndugu Ramia refuted allegations that purchase of the jet was the cause of the current shortage of rice and sugar in Zanzibar.

Neither was it true, he said, that development projects supposed to be undertaken during the current financial

year got struck because funds earmarked for them had to be used in purchasing the jet.

The aircraft became an issue in the House on Wednesday when the Representatives saw no funds allocated for its purchase in the 1982/83 budget proposals and the annual development plan presented to the House on Tuesday.

The Representatives charged that since funds for the purchase of the plane were not indicated in the current budget, the government must have slashed expenditures for programmed projects to buy the plane, which they described as a "luxury" considering Zanzibar's current economic problems.

They charged that the scarcity of food staples on the Isles was a direct result of the government move to withhold funds to buy the aircraft.

Ndugu Ramia maintained that the decision to buy an aircraft for the Zanzibar President dated back to 1975, but the move had been delayed until this year when the government secured the loan from Britain.

Ndugu Ramia refuted the idea that the plane was a luxury and wondered why it was acceptable for companies and individuals on the Mainland to own fleets of aircraft but strange for the Zanzibar government to own and operate a single aircraft.

Ndugu Ramia also defended the recent price increase for wheat flour, saying that the item would still sell at a lower price in Zanzibar than on the Mainland.

A kilogramme of wheat flour will now cost 6/75 on the Isles as against 7/70 on the Mainland despite the fact that the two parts of the United Republic import the foodstuff from the same source.

CSO: 4700/1404

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT TO ABSORB FEWER STUDENTS--Financial constraints now facing Tanzania are likely to limit the number of 1981 Form Four leavers to be absorbed by government and parastatal organisations. According to an official in the Ministry of Manpower Development and Administration, Form Four leavers with low marks have less chance of getting allocated for employment or higher education. He told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday that although selections and allocations were still going on, some parastatals and government department had rejected offers from the ministry because of little money they expected in the coming financial year. He said up to last month some 2,872 Form Four leavers had been allocated to various secondary schools and technical institutes. Form Six leavers who were undergoing one year National Service training and university leavers were not affected. He said under the next financial year's expenditures estimations, his ministry made a reduction of 12 percent of the total expenses. The proposed total expenses might even be reduced during parliamentary budget sessions, he said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 82 p 3]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVING--The Communist Party of Bulgaria (BCP) and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) have agreed to formulate a joint plan of action to implement the Dar es Salaam protocol on co-operation signed last year. A member of the Party's Central Committee, Ndugu Ali Mzee, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that a Bulgarian delegation is expected in Tanzania next month to participate in drawing up the plan. Ndugu Mzee, who led a three-man delegation to Bulgaria, also disclosed that the BCP has offered more than 10 scholarships to CCM leaders at its Academy of Social Sciences and Management. BCP and CCM agreed last year to co-operate in the education and industry fields. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 82 p 1]

FLOUR PRICE INCREASES PROTECTED--The Isles House of Representatives has called on the Zanzibar government to reconsider its decision to raise prices for wheat flour by about 20 percent announced here on Tuesday. Discussing Budget proposals in Zanzibar yesterday, the Representatives argued that the already high cost of living was a heavy burden to the citizen. Instead of hiking prices for basic necessities, the government should consider other ways to balance the budget. They observed that wheat flour and rice were staple foodstuffs in the Isles. The new prices of the commodities would certainly hurt the majority whose income and

purchasing power was low. Ndugu Juma Saadallah (MP) wondered why the Minister for Finance increased prices for wheat flour by 20 percent while raising prices for beer, cinema entrance fees and cigarettes by as low as two percent. [Abdallah Yakuti] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1404

ZAIRIAN VIEWS ON REACTION TO RESTORED TIES WITH ISRAEL

Front-Page Commentary

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23-24 May 82 pp 1-2, 15

[Commentary by Essolomwa Nkoy ea Linganga: "Demented Reactions"]

[Text] It will be remembered that, at its meeting on Friday 14 May, the Bureau of the Central Committee, chaired by MPR president-founder and president of the republic, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, decided to resume diplomatic relations with the state of Israel. According to the spokesman of the Central Committee Bureau, this decision was the logical conclusion of a thorough analysis of the current international situation and a full review of our country's external political situation in relation to a number of crisis areas of the world.

To better understand the reasons for this decision and its background, we should remember, as explained by the spokesman of the Executive Council, that General Mobutu's official announcement of the break in diplomatic relations between Kinshasa and Tel Aviv, in the context of African solidarity, was made in his historic, brilliant speech of 4 October 1973 at the United Nations in New York. Zaire, as a sovereign nation strongly committed to its unity and territorial integrity, could not tolerate the occupation of African territory of Egypt by the Jewish state. Thus, Zaire's decision at that time was justified by the fact that part of the territory of Egypt, an OAU member and fraternal African country, had been annexed by the Jewish state. Further explaining this historic decision, General Mobutu said, in a proverbial phrase which has become famous: "Between a brother (Egypt) and a friend (Israel), the choice is clear."

Also, several other fraternal African states, confirming Zaire's action which derived from the political will to achieve progress toward a durable solution to the problem of peace in the Middle East, in turn broke relations with the Jewish state.

Our faithful readers will remember that after our return from New York, having accompanied the head of state on this historic visit, we published a series of commentaries on the president's 4 October 1973 speech. In these commentaries we not only highlighted the great historical significance of General Mobutu's decision, but also summed up the favorable and enthusiastic reaction of the Arab World, which subsequently described the great chief of state, President Mobutu, as an incomparable leader of men and certainly an outstanding leading

African. To illustrate the Arab leaders' general satisfaction, we also recounted that some Arab country ministers and delegates left the hall at the conclusion of the president's speech with tears in their eyes; others came and knelt in front of the Zairian head of state saying: "Never in the annals of the United Nations has an African leader spoken in language which was so profound, so moving, and so clear and precise." To illustrate how much the Arab countries were charmed by General Mobutu's strong personality and frank manner of speaking, we should point out that the president's 4 October 1973 speech was even requested by some university research centers in the Arab World for use as a basic reference in their studies on the entire subject of Arab-African cooperation and solidarity. For to many observers of African politics, Zaire's stand in New York was a strong demonstration, solemnly affirmed, of Afro-Arab solidarity.

However, after the signing of the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, and particularly after Israel's withdrawal on 25 April from the Egyptian territory it had occupied since June 1967, the position Zaire had taken at the United Nations had become obsolete, because it was now contradictory and even illogical. The obstacle to reestablishment of relations with Israel had been removed, particularly since General Mobutu had stressed in his UN speech in a clear and precise way that the break in relations with the Jewish state would be continued only as long as that country continued to occupy African territory belonging to Egypt. Israel's annexation of part of Egypt's territory had always been denounced as an act which affronted the dignity of the African peoples and their right to their own soil.

This is why Zaire was overjoyed to see the Sinai restored to Egypt in accordance with the spirit of the Camp David agreements. This joy was expressed in messages sent by the MPR president-founder to the leaders of the two countries. Egypt and Israel having restored normal relations, it became absurd for Zaire to shun the Jewish state. That is why General Mobutu, faithful to his word and seeing no further obstacle to the resumption of Zairian-Israeli relations, decided, in the name of his people who fully support him, to renew relations with that country.

It should also be pointed out that in renewing relations with Israel, Zaire does not mean--as the decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee stresses--rejection of the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people to have a homeland. Our country therefore continues to recognize the PLO. The cornerstones of Zaire's diplomacy are founded on principles of justice, equity, and law. It is on the basis of these principles that Zaire recognizes the two Germanys and the two Koreas.

However, what astonishment to learn that less than 24 hours after Zaire's sovereign decision certain Arab countries were bustling about and shouting to heaven and earth, even going so far as to liken the decision to high treason. However, what high treason, and against whom?

Yet, as the president of the republic's views expressed to AZAP indicate, in Zaire's 1973 decision it was never a question of Arab territories but only African territories of Egypt, which is an African country and an OAU member,

though also an Arab state. Everyone knows, moreover, that all these "loud-mouthed" Arabs had done nothing to help Egypt recover the annexed land. Their reactions are thus unjustified, illogical, and even demented. Also demented and ridiculous are the reactions of some African countries, which are behaving like "Panurge's sheep" [Panurge: character in Rebelais' "Pantagruel"]. They are revealing more and more that they are prepared to sell their dignity and sovereignty for ignoble interests. That is true of the African state which, while condemning our decision, shamelessly declares its willingness to bargain Israeli technical aid for Arab petrodollars. We can only deplore the attitude of these fickle, inconsistent states which look out only for their own sometimes humiliating interests. These countries do not have the courage to say out loud what they are thinking to themselves, especially when they are telling everyone that the Arabs have deceived them by not fulfilling their "good promises" and by not granting them special prices for oil purchases.

General Mobutu is thus quite right when he says that some African states will go so far as to mortgage their freedom for miscellaneous aid under virtually unacceptable conditions.

Another deplorable fact is the unfortunate and sad concept which some Arab banking circles have of the meaning of financial loans. These elements, which have been revealed to be an instrument of Arab imperialism, speak about loans to our country as if they were a gift. Even if they were a gift, which is certainly not the case for our country, are these banking circles justified in sacrificing the financial issues on the altar of imperialist political interests? Does this authorize them to interfere in the internal affairs of a client? Are we to believe that there were conditions attached to the loans to Zaire by these banking interests that affected our country's sovereignty?

These are some questions which evoke deceitful answers from these banking circles. Though these reactions do not surprise or frighten us, they do serve as a lesson to some Third World countries which are still under many illusions about these financial institutions and the demagogic promises of most of the Arab countries. Within the continent, all the fraternal countries will now understand that the Arab-African solidarity we hear so much about is the perfect example of the "engine pulling the cars" policy.

At any rate, as events have fully proved over almost 17 years, Gen Mobuto Sese Seko is still the political genius, the prophetic guide, and the undisputed leader who, with his exceptional courage, leads the Zairian people toward a better future.

He is a leader who consulted only his people before taking the sovereign decision to renew ties with Israel. All Zairians thus look to the future only with serenity, optimism, and confidence. They know that our country is in the right.

The demented reactions of Arab imperialism and its African underlings do not impress us. The dogs bark, and the caravan goes on.

African Complacency

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23-24 May 82 p 2

[Text] Since 14 May, the date of the announcement of Zaire's resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, not a day has passed without our receiving in Kinshasa reactions to the Zairian decision, reactions from sources disapproving of our country's affirmation of its sovereignty.

Until then, there had been no reaction by either the government or the Zairian press. The president of the Zaire Republic had asked the latter to refrain from any polemic with the media or foreign sources disapproving of the Zairian initiative.

However, the agitation abroad about the initiative has assumed the scale of a full-blown brainwashing campaign which might mislead the public in the Third World and Africa, and we are thus forced to reply in order to provide the real scope and meaning of the principles and events.

This was why the head of state, on his return from Gemena where he attended the ceremony marking the 11th anniversary of his wife's death, called a meeting with the manager of AZAP at his Camp Tshatshi residence to give him his thoughts about the reactions to our decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel.

It is the view of the president of the Zaire Republic that no state in the world has the right to prevent Zaire, a free and independent state, from freely determining its foreign policy, thereby fully exercising its national and international sovereignty. This sovereignty was publicly and solemnly affirmed on 4 October 1973 when through the voice of their president the Zairian people announced at the United Nations the breaking of relations with Israel. This sovereign decision was dictated by the Jewish state's occupation of African territory in Egypt. Zaire, reacting to this occupation of part of African territory, at that time unilaterally and publicly broke off relations with Israel. The international public will recall that it was made clearly understood that this situation would last as long as Israel's occupation of African territory in Egypt continued to affront African dignity and the rights of African peoples to their own land.

At that time there had been praise, with a surfeit of superlatives, not only of Zaire's political awareness and analytic skill, but also the courage and foresight of its guide.

As of 25 April 1982, pursuing the same logic and with the same consistency, Zaire announced through the voice of its leader that the reasons which had caused it to break relations with Israel had now disappeared since the Jewish occupation had ended, and the African territory of Egypt had been recovered by that fraternal country. It is noted also that in Zaire's historic stand in 1973 there was never any reference to Arab territory but only the African territory of Egypt, which is also an Arab state, and that was clearly stressed.

So? Zaire deplores the reactions in African capitals following its decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with the state of Israel. So much naive candor or spineless cowardice combined with such inconsistency will not convince anyone to take Africa seriously, this poor discredited Africa which does not know whether it should prefer the carrot or the stick, accept the carrot or animal food, or choose between the plague and cholera.

Zaire observes with sadness the puerile self-confidence of those who yesterday would howl about colonialism or showed the slightest evidence of real or imagined interference, yet today, in face of massive interference by the Arabs in the policy of a sovereign state, can find nothing to say other than to fall into step behind the slave trader with the whip and the turban.

Did we fight European colonialism and neocolonialism only to bow our heads to the yoke of Arab neo-slavery?

Did we stand up to the formidable embassies of the industrial powers only to bow today before the intimidation and pressures of turbaned emissaries now criss-crossing Africa?

Finally, is it now acceptable for a worthy son of Africa, for a sovereign state, to go along with the disgraceful underhanded dealing which they are proposing under the slogan of Arab-African solidarity, a slogan with which they have been deafening us since 25 April? Moreover, what kind of solidarity are they talking about? The Zairian people are not deceived. We conclude from the reaction we have been hearing that Arab-African solidarity is a delusion, a trap for idiots. What they are trying to impose on us with this solidarity is the fine tactic of the locomotive and the freight cars, the Arab countries being the locomotive and we the wagons.

In this link-up, where we would have no initiative: when the engine stopped, the cars would stop, and when the engine started again, the cars would blindly follow down the rails. There were still some under the illusion that Zaire was a freight car. We disproved that satisfactorily in the recent past when we did not bend our knees in respect to American aid. The despicable petrodollar maneuver which has taken place before our eyes will be no more successful. Zaire's policy is not chained to the barrel. Zaire announces this at the top of its voice while others think it, but do not have the courage to say it.

Those countries should keep in mind that Arab "reprisals" against those whom they consider to be a threat to their interests seem strangely to be directed only against a black state. Around the world, dozens of countries manage to deal with the goat and the cabbage, they maintain good relations with both the Jewish cabbage and the Arab goat without incurring any kind of "sanction." On the other hand, the Arabs pour out the flood of their petrodollars to these countries, making huge investments there, constructing or buying hotels, palaces, and mansions, locating factories, etc. It is no secret that the good relations which these countries continue to have with Israel--often selling its arms or war-related technology--have never caused the slightest sneeze or frown among the Arab countries, whether those of the Gulf or elsewhere. However, a black state has only to stand up to affirm its independence for the old slave trader

reflex to be revived from the past and the holy war declared. We find it difficult to understand how all the countries of the world have the right to cooperate freely with whomever they wish, including Israel, with the exception of the black African states. If that is Arab-African solidarity, then Zaire can only say no to what it regards as a masquerade and a fool's bargain.

Some day, perhaps far off, but at any rate some day, when the eyes of the African peoples are finally opened, they will realize that Zaire was right in not being afraid, today as yesterday, to be alone in saying out loud what others were only thinking to themselves. Come what may.

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CSO: 4719/1023

ZIMBABWE

'NAN' CORRESPONDENT ON MOZAMBIQUE REFUGEES

AB091212 Lagos NAN in English 1155 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Article by Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Harare, 9 Jun (NAN)--The ongoing fighting between Mozambican government troops (FRELIMO) and insurgents of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) is sending a steady stream of refugees across the border into Zimbabwe.

The Harare correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reports that at present, about 400 Mozambicans fleeing from the fighting zone are camped at Chibgwedzia, Zimbabwe. The refugees, mostly from the Gaza Province of Mozambique, said that they were fleeing from the fighting between FRELIMO soldiers and terrorists of the South African-backed MNR. The Mozambicans arrived with their scanty belongings on wooden sledges and now have about 2,000 cattle in their camp.

According to reports the refugees, mostly women and children, live under insanitary conditions and their men sell their cattle to local people to raise money for maize and other staple foods.

One of the refugees, Chitanga Kasawae, showed bullet scars on his arms and said that he had been shot by the terrorists after they had accused him of lying about whether his son was in the people's militia. They then abducted his son, he said.

A local Zimbabwean official confirmed that the influx of refugees began in January this year, and that about 100 of them were now in the area. The Chiredzi District administrator, [words indistinct] that blankets and food had been given to the refugees by the Department of Social Services.

One official said that a state of war exists in the province. A decision is still to be taken by the Zimbabwean prime minister's office on the status of the refugees.

During the liberation war in Zimbabwe, Mozambique accommodated thousands of Zimbabwean refugees. The two countries have very good relations. Both have a security pact under which one is obliged to come to the defense of the other in the event of external aggression. Zimbabwe has also pledged to help Mozambique to fight the rebels.

The Zimbabwe-Mozambique border in the southeast is heavily guarded to prevent the insurgents from setting up bases inside Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/1367

MASUKU, DABENGWA STILL DENIED ACCESS TO LAWYERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

THE detained deputy commander of the National Army, Lieut General Lookout Masuku, and the former head of ZIPRA, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, may not see their lawyers until a Supreme Court hearing on the matter.

Making this ruling in the High Court yesterday, Mr Justice McNally said, however, that the two men's wives could make further application in the court for this decision to be reversed.

Last Wednesday the judge ruled that an order signed by a senior policeman preventing the detained men from communicating with lawyers was unconstitutional and he gave them access to their attorneys.

This decision was suspended when the State lodged an appeal with the Supreme Court after an attorney had seen the men. On Friday Mrs Zodwa Dabengwa and Mrs Gift Masuku applied for High Court permission for legal access to their husbands pending the appeal.

Mr Justice McNally dismissed their application but said they had the right to reapply within three weeks.

The Supreme Court appeal could be heard tomorrow or on Thursday, but it is unlikely that the State will be ready to re-argue the case by then. In that event, the hearing will come up next month.

Mr Justice McNally said he was concerned about the fact that the State was entitled, as it had done, to bar the wives from visiting their husbands before the matter came to court.

If they could not see their lawyers either, the only people the two ex-ZIPRA men would see for some time would be State officials.

Two senior policemen, Mr Geoffrey Hedges and Mr Clive Arnold, swore affidavits put before the judge alleging that "harm" had been done by

the one visit of a lawyer to the men and that further access would prejudice "the process of the investigation and the administration of justice".

They also claimed that

the security of the State and the "tranquillity of its citizens" was involved to the "utmost degree".

When two senior lawyers and a Cabinet minister (Dr Herbert Ushewokunze) allude to the risk to State security, said the judge, "I cannot brush this aside".

He said he did not believe the detainees would suffer "irreparable harm or prejudice" if he turned down their wives' application because the appeal would be heard shortly to decide the matter finally.

There was a danger, said the judge, of "moving too fast rather than too slowly".

If the original decision to allow them to see lawyers was upheld on appeal, their rights would only have been delayed by

a relatively short time. If the appeal was successful, they would have benefited by the one visit from their attorney.

Both men were aware of steps being taken on their behalf and must realise the matter would soon be finalised, said Mr Justice McNally.

An affidavit made by the ex-ZIPRA men's attorney said a charge had been put to them, but only one of them had agreed to make a statement to the legal representative.

Mr Adrian de Bourbon, instructed by Scanlen and Holderness, is appearing for Mrs Dabengwa and Mrs Masuku, and Mr Simbarashe Muchechetere of the State Attorney's Office is representing the State.

PROTECTION CODE FOR INVESTORS RULED OUT

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THERE will be no special protection for new investments in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference that the Government had refused to give guarantees to new investors because there was no difference between new and old investments, besides that of time.

"Our law is sufficient in offering the necessary guarantees. We have the most rigid constitution in the world in the way of protecting private property," the Prime Minister said.

There was no need to create a new set of investments in a special way apart from what existed in the country. "If we offered special protection to new investors, what would happen to companies already operating in the country?"

On the possible introduc-

tion of an investment code, he said pronouncements had been made that the Government was committed to accepting private investments in areas where they could serve the economy best. The Prime Minister said the present unwritten code was sufficient guarantee to any would-be investor.

Suggestions had been made that Zimbabwe should enter into bilateral agreements with countries from which new investments might come; but the Government had refused to do so.

If there was need for an investment code, the Government would consider one. "But at the moment we feel the general principles we have enunciated are sufficient."

The EEC had been very responsive to what Zimbabwe was trying to do. The organisation's member states had pledged to increase their financial and technical aid.

Britain had agreed to

make aid for resettlement and students flexible. West Germany had committed itself to \$22 358 502 of financial and technical aid for this year, and an agreement had been signed involving a number of projects.

France had increased its aid from \$24 418 235 to \$38 702 903. The aid was expected to benefit programmes under the country's three-year national development plan.

The Government would soon give a detailed account of all the financial and technical aid agreements signed during the Prime Minister's tour. The various ministries involved would follow up the arrangements to ensure that the aid was effectively put to use for the benefit of all the people in the country.

Mr Mugabe had held talks with owners of the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline, but could not say when it would open until the discussions had been concluded.

CSO: 4700/1407

GOVERNMENT'S LAND PURCHASE PLANS WORRY COMMERCIAL FARMERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

COMMERCIAL farmers in Zimbabwe are concerned about the Government's plans to buy more than half their land to resettle thousands of peasant families.

They are unhappy that the Government wants to buy between eight and ten million hectares of the 14,5 million hectares of commercial farmland in the country at an estimated total cost of \$480 million as part of the three-year resettlement programme which is expected to start next month.

And a Government spokesman has warned that the authorities would not tolerate a situation where commercial farmers tried to blackmail or hold the country to ransom.

The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said in an interview that farmers supported resettlement and land distribution, particularly when it was geared towards making use of underdeveloped land.

"This unused land must be made productive and the best way to do this is through resettlement," Mr Sinclair said.

But, he added: "We get worried and unhappy about the resettlement programme if it does not take into account the food production needs of the country."

"We are concerned if resettlement is going to affect production in the commercial sector," he said.

Echoing similar sentiments another farmer, Mr David Nield, said: "We feel there is lots of unused land."

Mr Nield, who is chairman of the TSATSI Farmers' Association situated in one of the country's most lucrative farming areas, added:

"It would be a dangerous step to start taking over commercial land for resettlement because this land feeds the nation and brings in substantial foreign currency."

"There is enough land available on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis."

Asked whether the commercial farmers might want to "hold Zimbabwe to ransom", Mr Sinclair said: "We can't hold anyone to ransom. It would be disastrous and we would be the losers."

"It's nonsense to say that we would hold Zimbabwe to ransom."

The Government spokesman said there was no doubt that the major issue during the war was the land, not only part of it but all of it.

He said the Government believed that by investing in the communal lands, the peasants could become productive.

"While resettlement may be the immediate objective, the Government will in the long run try to make all land productive, including the marginal land."

"This marginal land is not being used properly and cannot yield maximum results because of the lack of fertiliser and implements."

"Today there are still no roads into the communal areas," the spokesman said.

man said.

The war was not only fought over the shortage of land for the majority of the country's people, but for the peasants who had been denied facilities to develop the communal areas and buy fertiliser and implements, the spokesman said.

"A government that cares for the people will try to improve along these lines," he said.

To avoid any "blackmailing", the spokesman added, the Government would give the people in the communal lands an opportunity to contribute to the national food supply.

The first year of independence had shown that, given fertiliser and equipment, the communal peasant could make a big contribution to food production in Zimbabwe.

BRIEFS

FOOD PROBLEMS--Zimbabwe might not be self-sufficient in food in five to 10 years, let alone be the breadbasket for Southern Africa, the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Robbie Mupawose, said yesterday. Opening a symposium in Harare on extension service management, he questioned the credibility of statements that this country was the region's breadbasket. "We have neither the best climate and soils nor the largest land mass in this region. With our expanding non-food producing urban and mining population, with its increased spending power, in five to 10 years shall we be self-sufficient in food?" More than 90 percent of all agricultural produce marketed through formal channels, came from the large-scale commercial farms, 2 to 3 percent from small-scale commercial areas and 5 to 7 percent from communal areas. "As the resettlement programme progresses and reduces the size of the commercial sector, productivity and land should be maintained and, if possible, increased. "If there is a drop in production it must only last a very short period indeed, or we face disaster," he said. Warning against false euphoria, Mr Mupawose said agriculture faced reduced availability of fertiliser, machinery and experienced staff. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 82 p 1]

UNION COMMITTEE--The Government has appointed a three-man committee to run the Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union. The move was taken after the suspension last week of the organisation's general secretary, Mr Dickson Ndawana, from all trade union activities in Zimbabwe. He was suspended by the Government pending the outcome of investigations into alleged nonpayment of rent for offices in Sinola Street, Harare. The Chief Industrial Relations Officer, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere, said the committee would look after union affairs until the problem was settled. He said the Government would not hesitate to take action against unionists who misused union funds. "All union leaders in Zimbabwe were required by law to account for their funds. Failure to do so will result in their organisations being investigated by the Government." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 3]

BATTERY CASE EXPORTS--Chloride Zimbabwe's recently formed export department has already started exporting hard rubber battery cases to its sister components in Malawi and several consignments of other battery components have also been despatched there. It is estimated that a total of 50 000 battery cases will be exported to Zambia and Malawi this year with the first

consignment for Zambia ready but awaiting import documentation from Lusaka prior to despatch. Mr John Murphy who is responsible for Chloride's export department said "We worked hard to ensure that the export potential of the new plant was brought to fruition at the earliest possible moment. "In addition to the consignments that have already left, we have a further 20 orders for battery cases and accessories which will be exported in the immediate future. "We are investigating all possible markets, including Mozambique, and are confident that as well as saving the country foreign currency by manufacturing locally we can further help Zimbabwe's foreign currency situation by enlarging our export market." He added, "Our Bulawayo depot export finished batteries to Botswana and Chloride's agent in Francistown has recently been awarded the Botswana Government contract thereby increasing his orders from us by 50 percent." [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Jun 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/1407

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